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Clothing, Shoes, Men's Furnishings

AT REASONABLE PRICES

R. R. COYLE

BEREA, KENTUCKY

PRAYERS FOR BEREA

In connection with the recent protracted meeting a very large number of people in different parts of the country joined in prayer for Berea College and its students. Several hundred letters from such friends have been received by the President and other members of the faculty. They represent all Christian denominations and all parts of the country. Several are printed below, some of them from persons widely known.

PRAYER IS THE SECRET OF BEREA'S LIFE

From Chicago University

Chicago, Feb. 6, 1912.

President William Frost, Berea, Ky.

My dear President Frost:

I have received with pleasure your brief letter of the 2nd and am glad to join with all the lovers of Berea College in thought and prayer for the institution this week in its moment of special effort.

Most cordially yours, Herbert L. Willet.

From President of Chicago Theological Seminary

President W. U. Frost, Berea College, Berea, Ky.

My dear President Frost:

I do not need to tell you that I am remembering your request of February 1st.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

FIRST PAGE

Editorials.
In Our Own State.
News of the Week.
Senator Bradley Explains.
Prayers for Berea.

SECOND PAGE

General News.
Markets.
Sunday School Lesson.

THIRD PAGE

Temperance Notes.
General News.

FOURTH PAGE

Local News.

FIFTH PAGE

Prayers for Berea (Continued)

SIXTH PAGE

Serial Story.

SEVENTH PAGE

Poultry.
Preservative Treatment for Timber.

EIGHTH PAGE

Eastern Kentucky News.
Temperance Tactics.

SENATOR BRADLEY EXPLAINS

is on the Ground Knows Needs of Old Soldiers and, as in the Past, will Take Care of Their Interests.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1912.

Editor The Citizen:

A persistent effort is being made to impress the Union Soldiers that Pres. Taft is opposed to the passage of a pension bill in their behalf. There never was a more miserable falsehood uttered.

Supplementing this, in certain directions it is being circulated that I killed the Sherwood bill at the instance of Mr. Taft and am also opposed to a pension bill. Those who know my long and consistent record as the soldiers' friend will know this is a lie of whole cloth. Since I have been in the Senate, I have procured the passage of more special pension bills than any three of my predecessors. I refer to a late instance when on February 1, 1912 I reported favorably a bill (S. 5945) increasing the pensions of one hundred and ninety-one soldiers, among whom were a number from Kentucky.

The Democrats in the lower house have never before shown themselves so devotedly and actively the friends of the soldiers. They knew the Sherwood bill would never pass the Senate and it seems clear to my mind that their support of it in many instances was a political maneuver to obtain the soldiers' votes. The majority of the Democrats in the Senate are opposed to that bill as are a majority of the Republicans. Besides, the officers of the Grand Army of the Republic appeared before us and opposed it.

In the first place, even had I for the purpose of political effect voted for its favorable report, there would have been an overwhelming majority against it. But I did not care to play the demagogue when I knew it could not pass and a favorable report would most likely produce conditions which would lead to defeat of any pension bill at the present session.

The next bill proposed to be reported was the Burnham bill which carries an annual appropriation of \$39,857,636, which would entail a cost of much less the first year because of a failure to have the claims adjusted, but the second year would entail a cost of \$40,373,907 after which time it would steadily decrease by reason of deaths.

"THE SQUARE DEAL"

There are two phrases that will no doubt be forever closely connected with the name of Mr. Roosevelt—the square deal and the big stick. The "big stick" was a phrase thrust upon him, but those who have heard him speak will never forget the frequency with which he used the term "square deal."

And in the minds of those who favor the Roosevelt policies they have come to be known as the square deal policies, but, in the mind of many with whose selfish interests they would seem to conflict, they are dubbed "big stick" policies.

Before the expiration of Mr. Roosevelt's second term he set forth Mr. Taft as the one preeminently fitted to carry out his policies, and it would seem now that there would be no reason for either Mr. Roosevelt or any of his friends to repudiate the Taft administration unless it can be shown that the President has abandoned the doctrine of the square deal. That he has not we think can be easily demonstrated to those who are willing to listen to reason.

Preeminently, it may be said, is his tariff policy a square deal policy, for, as was shown in THE CITIZEN two weeks ago, he stands for a tariff based upon the difference in the cost of production here and abroad, these differences to be determined by a non-partisan board, thus placing the tariff within scientific limitations. Instead of allowing it to continue to be the foot-ball of the political parties. And if the President could be supported for another four years there is little doubt that he would commit the country to this, his "square deal" policy.

In another respect the President is carrying out the principle of the square deal. It is in the enactment of the Corporation Tax Law which was his suggestion, following the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law. This measure has been a good revenue producer and is a great step in the direction of equalizing the burdens of the Government, as it forces the corporations to bear their share.

And, when we consider the great loss that the people sustain in the banks through the embezzlement of the funds by the thieves on the inside, we may rest assured that President Taft will some day be given due credit for the Postal Savings Bank Law, which has already proved immensely popular, giving, as it does, a handy and absolutely safe place of deposit for the people's savings. This measure secures both to the penny and the large depositor the square deal.

And in no particular has Mr. Taft so greatly distinguished himself as in his proposals for international arbitration, having gone far beyond Mr. Roosevelt or any ruler of this or any other Government, standing, as he does, for the arbitration of all differences, thus championing the cause of the square deal between nations and advocating the abolishment of the old time rule that might makes right.

Truly, it seems to us that Mr. Roosevelt made the term popular but it remained for Mr. Taft to put "the square deal" into practice without using "big stick" methods. And in our way of thinking, the adoption of this principle on the part both of Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican party would give Mr. Taft no opposition in the convention and four years more in the White House.

GRAFT UNDER LIBERTY'S GUISE

Who is Ben F. Alford? We confess that we do not know him, but we have a letter from the gentleman which leads us to put him in a class with Mr. Gilmore, the President of the Model License League, and Mr. Gilmore's business we know.

The State Legislature has been investigating the Board of Health of Kentucky. They call it an investigation, but a number of things have come out on the part of the investigators that have shown considerable animus and justify one in concluding that there is something hidden back of the investigation—that there is a lobby, and the letter from Mr. Alford to THE CITIZEN, and we presume to every other editor in the state, "lets the cat out of the wallet." This letter was also sent, as Mr. Alford claims, to the members of the General Assembly. It is a three page affair, and, to sum it up, is only an onslaught upon the medical profession in general and the State Board of Health in particular, and virtually gives Mr. Alford away.

This answers the question with which we began this editorial. It tells who Mr. Alford is, not definitely, of course, but plainly enough that he may be placed in one of two classes. He is either interested in the patent medicine business or an advocate of the so-called mental treatment of disease; that is, Christian Science or the metaphysical healing cult.

And what is Mr. Alford's argument? Why it is virtually the same that the Model License League harps upon—personal liberty. Everybody should have the right to buy any kind of medicine he pleases without regard to the worth of that medicine, and anybody should be allowed to practice medicine who pleases, regardless of his qualifications; that is, the State Board of Health is infringing upon the rights of man granted in the Constitution of the United States when it insists upon certain qualifications for the physicians of the state, when it inspects dairy herds and has infected animals killed or impure milk destroyed. Furthermore, this same Board of Health is infringing upon the rights of man when it demands that school children be examined and vaccinated to prevent the spread of epidemics; "it invalidates our birthright as freemen" when it demands that asylum superintendents be members of the medical profession instead of filling these positions from the ranks of business men.

But this is enough. It is gratifying to know that the committee investigating the Board of Health has exonerated Dr. McCormick, finding that the matters of the Board have been well conducted and always within legal bounds, and thus giving a proper answer to Mr. Alford and the patent medicine lobby, which he no doubt represents.

The press of the state with only one exception, so far as we know, is thoroughly in accord with the great humanitarian work undertaken by the Board of Health—the greatest and most unselfish work being done by any profession. It ought to be clear to every one that, when doctors band themselves together and insist upon disease prevention rather than the cure of disease, they are working against their own financial interests, because every case of disease that is prevented deprives some doctor of a fee.

And who, pray, is capable of doing this work better than the doctors? And who is qualified to occupy the place of Superintendent of Asylums, etc., better than the doctors? And why should we be afraid of the doctors entering politics a little, at least presenting the claims of humanity to the politicians, when everybody else is in politics?

All honor to the Board of Health! All honor to Dr. McCormick who has fought the battles of the people of Kentucky for thirty years or more as faithfully and as earnestly as Dr. Wiley of the United States Department of Agriculture for the Union at large!

Of course the patent medicine interests and the occult healers will howl, but their howling appeals honor and glory to the Board of Health. It appeals life and health and vitality for the entire population of the state.

It is not liberty that the lobby desires; that cry is a noise. It is license and license it must not, shall not have.

This bill with the \$150,000,000 already provided would pay the soldiers annually more than \$179,000,000.

The majority of the Committee voted against its favorable report and then ordered reported favorably the Smoot bill carrying \$24,112,678 annually which will entail a cost the

first year of \$14,454,000, the second year \$33,000,000, after which it will steadily decrease.

It was necessary to report out favorably a bill in order to give the Senate a chance to act and it was agreed that this bill should be so re-

(Continued on Page Five)

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

ANTHONY AMERICAN FOUR-FOOT WIRE FENCE, 26c.

STAPLES THROWN IN :: :: :: :: AT

CHRISMAN'S

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

United States May Have to Intervene in Mexico—England in Trouble—Rioting Being Checked in China—Minority Report on Stephenson Case—Taft Suggests National Board of Trade.

TALK OF INTERVENTION

The revolt in Mexico has increased in seriousness during the past week. There are rumors from Washington that intervention on the part of our Government may become necessary. The President warned all Americans to stay out of Mexico, and those now in that country are advised to be on their guard. It is stated that the President has told certain foreign Governments that the United States will not be responsible for the protection of their interests. This is a virtual disclaimer of the Monroe Doctrine on our part, but the President says he is powerless unless Congress will give him authority to act.

ENGLAND IN TROUBLE

The English Government has serious troubles on its hands at present. The coal strike, which is described on another page of this issue, possibly presents to the Government the greatest industrial crisis in its history, and the belligerency of the suffragettes is giving no little concern. Heretofore the army of Amazons only used their tongues, finger nails and occasionally their fists, but in the last few days they have resorted to the revolver and the throwing of stones, doing considerable damage to the plate glass windows of some of the Government buildings and other property. One hundred and fifty women have been arrested, one of whom is the leader of the army clanking for suffrage, Mrs. Parkhurst. Three months jail sentences have been inflicted upon the leader and some others.

GETTING CONTROL AGAIN

Following the mutiny and the consequent destruction of property in Peking, Tien Tsin and elsewhere, as recorded on page 2, it is reported later that Yuan Shi Kai is again in control, marshal law having been declared in the Capital. Foreign troops have also arrived, the railroads being opened now to the coast, and missionaries, foreign residents and

Continued on page Four

Berea in Consular Service—McCreary Warns Legislature—Confederate Soldiers Pensioned—Librarian Resigns—Saloon Element Controls in Lexington—Courts Invoked.

BEREA IN CONSULAR SERVICE

Wesley Frost of Berea, son of Pres. Frost, was appointed, at the close of last week by Pres. Taft to be Consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. The position pays two thousand dollars. The appointment puts Mr. Frost in the permanent consular service on the merit basis. He may be expected to advance to more lucrative positions.

Mr. Frost did not know of his appointment until the next day, after his father had it from the papers and many hours later than his brother, Stanley, heard it by wire in Detroit. The position was the best of more than half a dozen such appointments made at the time by Pres. Taft. Mr. Frost will take up his residence in Charlottetown in May.

WARNING THE LEGISLATURE

Gov. McCreary sent a special message to the Legislature last Wednesday, warning the two Houses against the passage of bills running appropriations above a million dollars. Accompanying the message was the Auditor's estimate that the deficit of the Treasury will amount to \$1,050,000, the 30th of June. It is said that the Governor objects to the increase of the tax rate and will not favor the issuing of bonds.

It is a great pity that this warning did not come at the opening of the session so that the appropriations that were made might have been those that are most needed. Now it begins to look very much as if the bill appropriating \$15,000 for carrying on the anti-tuberculosis work of the state may be defeated. The thing most needed on the part of our state officers and our Legislators is common sense—a real appreciation of the needs of the state. Common sense and real appreciation would pre-suppose also a high sense of honor and duty.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS PENSIONED

Governor McCreary signed the Confederate Pension Bill Monday, and

Continued on Page Four

Berea School of Roofing

Attention! Before the busy season begins I would like to have all my customers look over the work which I have done within the last two years. If there is any thing wrong let me know by return mail. Our aim is to make our work accurate. I want my Roofing Class to benefit by my mistakes.

If You want to save money on your Roofing, now is the right time. I must have from two to three houses to cover every week for the next three months to keep my Roofing School busy. Write, call up or see me.

HENRY LENGFELLNER

Office—Jackson St., rear of Main.

Phone 7 or 181.

WANTED!

2000 People to be in Berea Chapel March 26, at 7:30 P. M. to hear the best Band Concert ever given in Berea. The Band needs no introduction to the people as we hold the record for the largest pay audience ever in the College Chapel. This year the band has been reinforced by some excellent musicians and will be assisted by Mr. Ross Hickernell, one of the world's greatest cornet soloists. March 26. Admission 10 and 15 cents. :: :: ::

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Forgers imitated banks of America fifteen million during the past year, and yet some people say forgery is not a success.

A food expert advises us to substitute rice for potatoes, but there would be no fun in throwing rice at the Irish players.

Up to date nobody has attempted to compile a list of the 20 greatest weather men. The reason is simple—there isn't any such thing.

We are told of an animal trainer who has taught turtles to do tricks, but we never have heard of anybody training a mock turtle.

Hetty Green's son received more than 3,000 marriage proposals last year. We shudder to think of his trials during leap year.

An Oregon man who killed 275 rattlesnakes in one day claims to hold the rattlesnake record. We are willing to let him cling to it.

Treasury officials report that there is a shortage of \$1 bills, just as if we didn't know it without a report from the treasury officials.

One of our contemporaries advises us to let the weather alone, but we would be far more pleased if the weather would let us alone.

Texas washerwoman has been bequeathed \$100,000 by one of her clients. It is safe to bet that she never put too much starch in his shirt.

The asbestos shingle is said to be growing rapidly in popularity—especially with small boys who know the warming qualities of the wooden kind.

Maine farmer claims that he has a duck which has laid three eggs a day for the last six months. If anybody deserves a Carnegie medal, that duck does.

Michigan professor has invented a new alphabet with seventeen letters. Much to the jubilation of notors and statesmen, he has retained the capital I.

St. Louis has a hale and hearty citizen of 90 who claims he never has consulted a physician. Nevertheless, the undertaker will nail him at the finish.

Pennsylvania girl, we are told, has made two leap year proposals and has been refused both times. In her case this is not what might be called a happy new year.

A highbrow tells us that most great men have blue eyes. We are willing to risk a few shakels on the theory that this particular highbrow has eyes of bonny blue.

Professor Baker of Harvard advises theatergoers to hiss what they do not like. If the professor's suggestion was carried out some of our plays would be one long hiss.

Tyrus Cobb tells us that the stage is a snare and a delusion. Ty's temper has been soured by the fact that he has acquired a batting average of .002 in the theatrical league.

A Tacoma woman has the distinction of being the first woman to serve on a jury with her husband. Possibly, also, she has the distinction of being the first juror to cast two votes.

Don't worry about the high price of potatoes. A pound of rice, which costs ten cents at retail, contains as much nourishment as several pecks of potatoes, and the supply of rice is ample.

The man who insists that he still takes a perfectly cold bath every morning is clearly entitled to a Carnegie medal. He is taking the risk of being considered either insane or a prize liar.

Another year of tight skirts is not calculated to unmake the textile manufacturers any happier. Isn't it about time for some of them to suggest government regulation of the fashions so the mills can be kept busy?

MUTINY IN PEKING

CHINESE SOLDIERS START A REIGN OF TERROR AND PILLAGES IN CAPITAL.

FOREIGNERS ESCAPE THE MOB

Yuan's Troops Slay, Loot and Burn—Many Natives Killed or Wounded in Streets—Missionaries Are Well Armed and Safe.

Peking—Many natives were killed or wounded in Peking during a mutiny of Yuan Shi Kai's troops.
So far as known, all foreigners are safe. The legation quarter is crowded, but the missionaries are holding forth in their own compounds.

The American minister, W. J. Calhoun, consulted with the American missions by telephone. All the missionaries express preference not to leave their compounds.

The Methodists are within a block of the legation quarter and can be rescued easily if endangered.

Two or three American families have not been heard from, but it is presumed no harm has come to them.

When the outbreak started it was estimated 2,000 soldiers took part, but the mutineers were later augmented by large numbers of the police, coolies and loafers.

The mutinous soldiers looted everywhere from house to house. They did not spare even foreign residences within a block of the legation quarter.

Fires were started in various sections and territory of more than a mile in area was burned. This stretches from the Forbidden City to the building of the Chinese foreign board, where Yuan Shi Kai resides. The flames reached within half a mile of the legations.

There was much reckless shooting. One shell, which fell into the compound of the American legation, tore through the tent of an American soldier, but did not explode.

The American is the most exposed legation, lying outside the main quadrangle of the quarter. The American end of Legation street, is the only uninclosed section.

The legations know no reasons for the outbreak. The idea is expressed that Yuan Shi Kai's soldiers began the trouble when they learned that he intended to leave the capital for Nanjing. Soon after the mutiny began the quarters occupied by the Nanking delegates who came to notify President Yuan of his election as president were enveloped in flames.

The mutineers ran through the streets, burning and plundering on all sides. Thousands of shops were looted, principally those of dealers in gold and silver and pawnbrokers. Fugitives of shots were fired to intimidate the inmates. Several of the shopkeepers who failed to surrender their valuables were shot or bayoneted.

The syndicate which organized the Steel corporation, received a cash profit of \$69,300,000, of which \$62,500,000 was for promotion, and \$6,800,000 for a bond conversion scheme.

That the net earnings for nine years were \$1,029,635,380, or an equivalent of approximately \$13 a ton on finished product, instead of \$980,000, 311 as claimed by the corporation in its report.

That the statement made by Judge Gary and H. C. Fryck to President Roosevelt in 1907 that the Steel corporation did not control more than 60 per cent of steel properties in the country was wrong; that it controls on the contrary about 80 per cent of the steel holdings.

The "Gary dinners," where independent as well as corporation steel men assembled, and where the so-called independents are influenced to reduce their production conformably to their estimate of the reduction in the demand existing, and to maintain prices, is objectionable as far as it operates to exclude free competition.

It can be no justification of the co-operation of the participants in the Gary dinners that no penalty attaches to a violation of the declarations mutually exchanged. The anti-trust act would prevent the enforcement of any penalty for reducing prices or exceeding one's share of the business.

Former Aid of Attorney Confesses to Bribery and Will Turn State's Evidence.

Los Angeles, Cal.—District Attorney John D. Fredericks made the positive announcement that Bert H. Franklin, former McNamara detective, will be the state's star witness against Attorney Clarence S. Darrow, who is charged with bribery.

This announcement followed the entering of a plea of guilty by Franklin to a charge of corruption and bribery in the Robert Bain case. Fredericks further stated that a complete confession has been secured from Franklin, who will take the stand at the trial of Mr. Darrow, and tell fully of his part in the alleged attempt to bribe jurors in the McNamara case.

For his complete confession, and in light of the fact that the George M. Lockwood bribery charge still hangs over his head, Franklin will be permitted to pay a fine of \$2,000.

Confesses Murder; Arrested.

New Haven, Conn.—George Redding, twenty-one years old, of this city, an agent for a correspondence school, is under arrest here on his confession that he killed Morris Greenburg, a fruit dealer, whose body was found in a suburb three days ago.

\$5,000,000 Brewery Burns.

Valdivia, Chile.—The brewery belonging to Anwandter Bros., the largest in South America, was destroyed by fire here. The loss is estimated at five million dollars.

Won't Let Justices Marry.

Trenton, N. J.—A bill prohibiting justices of the peace from performing marriages in New Jersey awaits Governor Wilson's signature, it having passed both houses of the legislature.

TERROR OF THE "FRESH AIR" SLEEPER



STEEL TRUST HIT

ACCOUNTANT SAYS CORPORATION OPERATES IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

GARY DINNERS FIX PRICES

Report Shows Morgan & Co. Received Cash Profit of \$69,300,000 for Organizing Concern Which Controls 80 Per Cent of Industry.

Washington.—The United States Steel corporation operates in restraint of trade and J. Pierpont Morgan received \$70,000,000 for organizing the trust, according to F. J. McRae, expert accountant, who made a report on the inquiry into the books and minutes of the trust. His report reaches the conclusion that the corporation prevents competition through a manipulation of prices, through the influence of the so-called "Gary dinners," by control of raw materials and through a system of interlocking directors in various companies.

Some of the charges made in the report are:

That J. P. Morgan & Co., heading the syndicate which organized the Steel corporation, received a cash profit of \$69,300,000, of which \$62,500,000 was for promotion, and \$6,800,000 for a bond conversion scheme.

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INTERSTATE BODY HIT

COMMERCE COURT ANNULS ITS ORDER. POWER IS REDUCED.

Decision Holds Reduction of Freight Rates in South Unlawful—Big Loss to Railroads.

Washington.—Hittner was added to the controversy between the interstate commerce commission and the commerce court as a result of the court's annulment in a decision handed down by Judge Archibald of the commission's order for a reduction of certain class freight rates from New Orleans to points in Alabama and Florida.

The court declares congress never intended to clothe the commission with the wide authority it has assumed.

It is further asserted that the court could discover nothing in the record in support of the conclusions of the commission or to justify the reduction in rates that it ordered.

This was the first case argued before the commerce court after its establishment, more than a year ago. It proved to be a stubborn proceeding, and the court took full time for its consideration.

It was brought by the Louisville & Nashville railroad in an effort to modify or annul the commission's order of reduction.

It was declared in the record that if the order of the commission fixing what, in its opinion, were reasonable rates, were enforced, the loss to the Louisville & Nashville would be \$200,000 a year.

SAYS PLEDGE WAS BROKEN

Washington. Newspaper Declares Roosevelt Promised Taft He Would Not Run.

Washington.—The Washington Evening Star displays prominently on its first page the following statement:

"From sources entirely independent of the White House it is ascertained that the confidence entertained by the administration and others that Colonel Roosevelt would not be a candidate against Taft was based on definite and repeated statements by Colonel Roosevelt made within a year that he would not be a candidate in 1912 and did not intend to oppose President Taft for renomination."

Although Col. Theodore Roosevelt has declared his intention of making a "straight out fight" for the presidential nomination, he let it be known that he would not be drawn into personal controversy by the present administration.

Colonel Roosevelt repeated his statement that he had not taken his present position for personal reasons.

KNOX ARRIVES AT COLON

United States Cruiser Washington at Anchor in Harbor There With Secretary on Board.

Colon, Panama.—The United States cruiser Washington, with Philander C. Knox, secretary of state, and party on board, anchored in the harbor here.

When Secretary Knox landed at the quay he was met by a number of prominent municipal and government officials, who extended greetings. A large crowd of American residents and citizens of Colon cheered the state secretary as he stepped on shore.

The secretary of state with his party traveled to the railroad station and stepped aboard the train for Panama City.

Find Girl Crucified.

Berlin.—At a masquerade ball at Herford, in Westphalia, a young girl was found crucified in the ballroom. It is believed that she went into a cataleptic trance during a fit of religious frenzy and attempted to portray the crucifixion.

Aviator Falls 200 Feet; Unhurt.

CAUCUS FAVORS AN EXCISE TAX

Democratic Majority in House Decides On An Important Legislative Program

WOULD ADMIT SUGAR FREE

Expect To Frame Law Levying One Per Cent Charge on Incomes That Will Pass Muster Before Supreme Court.

Washington.—The most important pieces of legislation that have been advanced by the Democratic majority of the house of representatives since it came into power, an excise or income tax, and a bill to put sugar in the free list, were ratified by the Democratic caucus.

These two measures were framed by the ways and means committee and their intent kept secret until they were sprung by Chairman Underwood.

The excise tax, so called by the ways and means committee, is in effect an income tax. The bill is so drawn that it is expected to comply with the supreme court's decision against the constitutionality of an income tax.

Its effect would be to tax every person who earns more than \$3,000 a year, on the excess of \$3,000 at the rate of 1 per cent.

In the caucus the provision to extend the corporation tax was not seriously opposed.

The free sugar bill, however, was bitterly assailed by representatives from Louisiana, sugar cane state, and representatives from sugar beet-growing states, who were absorbed from the bond of the caucus. No roll call on the ratification of the bills was demanded.

Parachute Drop.

St. Louis.—For the first time in the history of heavier-than-air flying a man leaped from an aeroplane at Jefferson barracks and descended to the earth in a parachute. The man was Capt. Albert Berry. Berry, accompanied by Anthony Jannus, left the Kinloch aviation field in a two-passenger biplane. When a favorable spot was reached Jannus steadied the machine. Berry gave a quick jerk of a rope and man and parachute plunged downward while the aeroplane bounced up like a cork, suddenly poised and steadied itself.

Co-Operative Store Fails.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—The only co-operative store in this country has proven a failure. Three years ago about 75 persons, mostly farmers, decided that they were paying too much for their merchandise and organized the Wallace Co-Operative Store Co. at Wallace. The company has made an assignment, with liabilities over \$3,000.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.01 1/2, No. 3 red 96 3/4, No. 4 red 94 3/4, No. 1 white 98 3/4, No. 2 white 96 3/4, No. 3 white 94 3/4, No. 4 white 92 3/4, No. 1 yellow 96 3/4, No. 2 yellow 94 3/4, No. 3 yellow 92 3/4, No. 4 yellow 90 3/4, No. 1 mixed 98 3/4, No. 2 mixed 96 3/4, No. 3 mixed 94 3/4, No. 4 mixed 92 3/4, No. 1 ear 96 3/4, No. 2 ear 94 3/4, No. 3 ear 92 3/4, No. 4 ear 90 3/4, No. 1 standard 96 3/4, No. 2 standard 94 3/4, No. 3 standard 92 3/4, No. 4 standard 90 3/4, No. 1 mixed 96 3/4, No. 2 mixed 94 3/4, No. 3 mixed 92 3/4, No. 4 mixed 90 3/4.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$25.25, No. 2 timothy \$23.50, No. 3 timothy \$21.75, No. 1 clover mixed \$23.50, No. 2 clover mixed \$21.75, No. 3 clover mixed \$19.99, No. 1 clover \$23.50, No. 2 clover \$21.75, No. 3 clover \$19.99.

Cattle—Steady on good to choice light butchers; weak to 10c lower on other grades, especially heavy and medium steer cattle. Shippers \$5.75, 6.50, choice to extra \$6.90 to \$7.25; butcher steers, extra \$6.25 to \$6.50, good to choice \$4.75 to \$5.00, common to fair \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, extra \$4.75 to \$5.00, good to choice \$4.25 to \$4.50, common to fair \$3.25 to \$3.50; canners \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Hogs—Steady and receipts light. Holsteins \$4.25 to \$4.50, extra \$5.00 to \$5.25, fat hogs \$5.25 to \$5.50.

Calves—Generally 25c to 50c lower. Extra \$8, fair to good \$6.75, common to large \$4.75.

Sheep—Generally 10c lower on packers and butchers, steady on light shippers and pigs. Heavy hogs \$6.50 to \$6.65, good to choice packers and butchers \$6.60 to \$6.65, mixed packers \$6.50 to \$6.65, stags \$3.25 to \$3.50, common to choice heavy fat hogs \$4.50 to \$5.50, extra \$5.50 to \$6.50, light shippers \$6.10 to \$6.65, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Sheep—Steady. Extra \$3.50 to \$3.75, good to choice \$3.25 to \$3.50, common to fair \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Lambs—Steady to strong. Extra \$6.75 to \$6.85, good to choice \$6.15 to \$6.65, common to fair \$4.00 to \$4.25, yearlings \$4.25 to \$4.50, wethers \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Jury Disagrees.

New York.—The jury in the case of Willis Vernon Cole, the Christian Science practitioner, charged with practicing medicine without a license, was unable to agree on a verdict and was discharged. Great interest had been manifested in the case, as a test of the right of Christian Scientists to apply the tenets of their faith to curing disease for pay. Cole probably will be tried again, and the same ball under which he was liberated after his arrest was continued.

Chief End of Christ's Ministry.

The compulsion of a great mission gave Christ no time to consider the popular acclaim, or longer to pause at Capernaum, though there were doubtless others who needed his ministrations. Healing of the body and the relief of human distress is not the chief end of Christ's ministry. He came to establish a kingdom and must preach the good tidings, for "therefore was I sent." Social service is indeed God-like, but Jesus tells us plainly that the soul is of more value than the body. (Matt. 6:33.)

Three great lessons can be emphasized: First, Jesus' busy life of going about doing good; second, that his compassion was genuine as shown by the frequent personal touch, and third, the lesson of missions, especially medical missions, and in this connection the lesson of leprosy, as a type of sin, loathsome, contagious, incurable.

Emphasize the drawing power of Jesus. Has he drawn you to his side? Also, that it is manifestly the duty of those who have been drawn and healed to minister unto others, and lead them to salvation.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(Dr. E. O. RELLER, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 10.

JESUS THE HEALER.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:29-45. GOLDEN TEXT—"Himself took infirmities, and bare our diseases"—Matt. 8:17.

Forty-one times St. Mark makes use of what is a distinguishing word in his gospel, "straightway," or its equivalent, "forthwith," "immediately," etc.

Jesus, as was his custom, had been worshipping in the synagogue, and while there he had performed a great work of healing inasmuch that his fame spread throughout the Galilean country; and forthwith as they enter Peter's house there is presented another difficult case, "Simon Peter's wife's mother being sick of a great fever." It is a noticeable fact in the life of Jesus that he had his own particular intimate circle of friends with whom he loved to hold fellowship, the home in Bethany, and this home belonging to Simon Peter, are illustrations.

Why does God permit sickness and sorrow to come to those who are manifestly his most intimate friends? To those who love him most?

Surely all suffering is not caused by sin directly, for many innocent ones suffer for the sins of the guilty; much is allowed "to manifest God's glory;" some suffering is to test our faith, refining us as by fire; and some must be left to God's inscrutable wisdom, for surely we can allow him to do some things without explaining his acts to men. Note, however, that Jesus' compassion caused him at once to show forth a beautiful example of the sort of personal work he would have us do.

Now note that the evidence of the cure is here also for "he ministered unto them." It must have been a complete cure, else how could she go at once about her household duties? This act teaches us not only the fact of the cure but also that other lessons spoken of by James in his epistle, viz., that the best method of showing our faith is by our works. God justifies the believer through faith in his Son, but we are judged righteous before the world by our works. By her loving ministrations to those of her household, and to Jesus who was their guest, this ancient mother-in-law showed her gratitude and love for this act of compassion on the part of God's Son. God bless the mothers-in-law and stop our gossip.

At the close of this busy day we can in our imaginations see the crowd of the city gathered about Peter's door. "At even, when the sun did set they brought unto him all, etc." One of the most charming and wonderful things about the Scriptures is that it says so much in so few words. One can feel himself a part of the crowd gathered at the close of that day, eager and anxious to see this new healer, and urgently, eagerly, presenting their loved ones that he may perform his healing ministrations ere the shades of night shut him from their sight, or perchance he begin a journey on the morrow. The record is significant in the use of the word "all" in verse 32, and "many" in verse 34.

The next morning, "a great while before day," Jesus goes apart for prayer. How much we need God's presence and wisdom which can be obtained only by "going apart" to the place of secret communion, especially in the day of our greatest success and popularity. The danger of material or other success is to turn man's thoughts away from God. As man contemplates the prowess of his own arm or the achievements of his own brain the temptation is to trust himself and not to trust God. Jesus knew the tests of service before him and the need of vital contact with his Father. Having gained this through this early morning watch, he was ready to reply to Peter's unconscious test when he referred to Christ's popularity by saying that others had need of him. I must preach to them also, for this came I into the world.

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KENTUCKY FARM VALUES ARE HIGH

SIZE OF THE NUMBER OF ACRES HELD BY INDIVIDUALS, HOWEVER, SHOWS DIMINUTION.

AVERAGE VALUE 12.83 AN ACRE

Mortgages That Are Held Against Properties Are Fewer and of Smaller Amounts—Live Stock and Buildings Increase.

Louisville.—In an exhaustive study of Kentucky's agricultural and stock statistics, issued as a bulletin by the census bureau at Washington, among other pieces of interesting facts the following data is set forth:

The average valuation per acre for farm lands the state over is \$12.83. Only in Jefferson, Boone and Woodford counties are farm lands valued at from \$75 to \$100 per acre.

In Fayette county alone are farm lands valued at from \$100 to \$125 an acre.

Kentucky Farm Lands.

Kentucky ranks fourteenth in population and thirty-sixth in land area among the states and territories of the continental United States, and of the state's entire land area 86.2 per cent is in farms. Of all the 119 counties 58 have from 50 to 90 per cent of their land in farms and 59 have 90 per cent or more of their land so included.

Between 1900 and 1910 there was an increase of 24,518, or 10.4 per cent in the number of farms in Kentucky, as compared with an increase of 6.6 per cent in the population. The average size of farms, which was 93.7 acres in 1910, had decreased to 85.6 acres in 1910.

Value of Farm Property.

The total value of farm property, which includes lands, buildings, implements and machinery and live stock—domestic animals, poultry and bees—is \$773,798,000, an increase of \$302,752,900, or 64.3 per cent since 1900. Land alone has increased in value 66.4 per cent, the value of buildings has increased 66.1 per cent, that of implements and machinery 36.3 per cent, and that of live stock 69.3 per cent.

The average value of a farm, including its equipment, is \$2,986, an increase of \$979, or 48.8 per cent over the 1900 value. The average value of land per acre has increased \$8.59, or 64.9 per cent since 1900.

Of the \$2,986, which is the average value of a Kentucky farm, \$2,452 represents the value of land and buildings, \$534 that of implements and machinery, and \$453 that of live stock. Although the total value of farm property in the state increased the average value per farm decreased from \$3,573 in 1900 to \$2,986 in 1910.

This was doubtless due, says the bulletin, to the division of the plantations into smaller farms operated by tenants. This subdivision, for the most part, is said to be completed, and though somewhat smaller in size, the average value per farm has increased greatly during the last decade, keeping pace with the general upward movement.

NO MORE MUD IN ROADS.

Hopkinsville.—Kentucky is nroused over the question of good roads. From one extreme of the state to the other, or as the politicians expressed it, "from the Big Sandy to Mills Point," the people are evincing the liveliest interest in securing better traveling facilities.

For years the state has suffered commercially and socially as a result of her bad roads. Now the people have awakened to remedy matters in the central portion, around Lexington, Frankfort, Versailles and westward to Louisville, there have been magnificent roads for a long time, but in the eastern section, along the southern border and throughout the entire half of the state west of Louisville, there is a woeful lack of properly built and preserved pikes.

TAKEN TO BARDWELL.

Paducah.—Willard Richardson, who was taken to Bardwell today for trial, but it was postponed. As the danger of mob violence is believed to be over Richardson will be kept in jail at Bardwell. He was escorted there under heavy guard.

CHILD DIES OF BURNS.

Central City.—Opal, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Humphrey, died recently as the result of burns which she received. The child had been playing in the room, and getting too near the grate fire her dress blazed up, and she was quickly enveloped in flames. Her father, who is seriously ill, was in the adjoining room and, catching the child as she passed him. She died in a few days.

FARMERS OUT OF FEED.

Carlisle.—Some of the farmers say that they are practically out of feed and cannot procure any more in the country. What little fodder is available is bringing 50 cents a shock for the poorest quality. The supply of hay has about been exhausted and baled hay here is selling for \$30 a ton.

Glasgow.—Guthrie Barton, a farmer of Tavo Ridge, Metcalfe county, was sawing wood when he accidentally sawed into his knee bone.

WANT THEIR MONEY BACK.

Louisville.—Uriel Clay Buchanan, a clairvoyant, who has not been seen at his parlors at 107 West Broadway has been indicted on a charge of grand larceny, it being alleged that he stole \$300 from Mrs. Dean Carroll after hypnotizing her. Mrs. Viola Frey has also complained to the police that she lost \$2,000 in a similar manner. In addition, a crowd of women who say they lost from \$50 to \$200 through Buchanan's hypnotic influence are besieging the parlors.

Mrs. Frey and Mrs. Carroll told the police that Buchanan assured them he could increase their money if they would put it in a chamouis bag, hang it about their necks and permit him to hypnotize them. Buchanan told them they would find that the money had doubled. They found only paper in the bags.

BREAKS UP IN A ROW.

Newport.—As a sequel to the sensation following the resignation of a teacher in the church, the session of the Sunday school in Grace Methodist church, one of the most fashionable churches in Newport, broke up in a row when members of the factions became involved in a heated argument.

The debate reached such proportions that the pastor, Rev. John G. Schabily, who gained considerable prominence because of the crusade he has been making against gambling in the city, was forced to call the congregation to order, and in doing so he denounced the members in scathing terms for their disgraceful actions.

The pastor suffered a collapse and had to be carried to his home.

CONTRACT FOR EXTENSION.

Whitesburg.—The contract has been awarded for the Yount's Fork of Boone branch of the Lexington & Eastern in the Boone's Fork coal field. It will be six miles long. Along the route are veins seven to eleven feet in thickness of first-class coking coal, while there are virgin forests of hardwood. In the main Boone's Fork field there will be at least four branches of the L. & E.

ROBERT CAMPBELL DIES.

McMeehen.—Stepping into his house from the yard on Baltimore street, Robert Campbell, aged 47 years, one of the most prominent citizens of Marshall county, said to his wife: "Do something quick for me," and then died. Death was due to a complication of diseases, but he was apparently in good health, although not working for the past few weeks.

The survivors are his mother, three sisters, Miss Carrie, Miss Ellen and Mrs. Mary Schuck; also two brothers, John and Dr. H. P. Campbell, of Wheeling. Mr. Campbell was a member of the Knights of Pythias and also the Mechanics.

SURVEY FOR NEW ROAD.

Winchester.—Notwithstanding the cold weather, a surveying corps is busily engaged in the location of the new road which is proposed from this city, by way of Irvine, to connect with the new Lexington & Eastern extension beyond Jackson. The options on the right of way, taken some time ago, will expire March 1, but most of the land owners have extended options until July 1.

GIRL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Fairmont.—Miss Edith Klein, aged 17, employed as a domestic in the home of Aho Friendham, drank a quantity of carbolic acid in an effort to commit suicide. Dr. Leroy Howard was called and attended the unfortunate girl and it is thought she will recover. Trouble over a love affair caused her to attempt her life.

WILL PROBATED.

Mt. Sterling.—The will of Mrs. Minnie French Henry was probated in the Bourbon county court. Her farm of 100 acres is left to her four children, J. E. Henry of Montgomery county, Lee Henry, Mrs. Claude McLean and Mrs. Charles Walls of Bourbon county. The personal property is left to her two daughters.

LOUISVILLE FIRM WINS.

Mt. Sterling.—L. W. Hancock & Co. of Louisville were the lowest bidders for the construction of brick streets in this city, and it is expected will be given the contract at the council meeting.

SALES AT GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown.—One hundred and thirty thousand pounds of tobacco were sold today at the Georgetown house leaf warehouse. The bidding was spirited, the prices ranging from 3 cents to 30 cents. The entire crop of Lexington averaged \$20.37, the highest average yet attained at the local market.

FATALITY DUE TO STORM.

Williamsburg.—Silas Taylor was killed by a tree falling on his house in the southern part of the county during a storm. Another house was blown down, but the occupants escaped.

CORN-GROWING.

Henderson.—Dr. O. H. Henson of Bowling Green, an attaché of the department of agriculture at Washington, will discuss features of corn-growing before the Boy's Corn Club.

FOUND DEAD IN RIVER.

Madisonville.—Joseph Dankerson, resident of Hanson, Hopkins county, left recently for a visit to his brother in Missouri. Two days later he was drowned in the Ohio river, near Cairo. He was a Union soldier, and had some money with him. When found he had a big gash cut in his head, and it is believed that he met with foul play.

DIED AT 124 YEARS.

Columbia.—John Morg, veteran of the war of 1812 and probably the oldest man in the United States, died yesterday at his home on Indian Creek. Morg came to this country from Germany in 1812 and enlisted. He drew a pension for his services and the papers gave his age as 24 years at the time of his enlistment. "No other record exists, but if the age given by Morg at the time of his enlistment was correct he was 124.

GENERAL STORE BURNED.

Mt. Sterling.—A telegram received tells of the burning of the large general store of J. Taylor Day at Frozen Creek, Breathitt county. The building and its contents were destroyed, entailing a loss of from \$10,000 to \$12,000, with \$5,000 insurance. The Day store was one of the largest in eastern Kentucky. It is not known how the fire originated.

OVER THE SANDS.

Owensboro.—More than 200 Madisonville Shriners arrived in Owensboro this afternoon for the purpose of taking 30 novices over the hot sands of the desert at the Owensboro army. Headed by the Owensboro Third Regiment band and accompanied by the local Shriners, a procession was formed which paraded through the principal streets. A banquet was served.

HIGH PRICES AT DANVILLE.

Danville.—The highest price paid for tobacco upon the local breaks today was \$42 a hundred. One crop of 3,270 pounds averaged \$26.57, while another of 1,560 pounds averaged \$23.08 a hundred. Many baskets sold from \$35 to \$42 a hundred.

FOUND GUILTY.

Georgetown.—In the case of George Lancaster and the Lanter Hotel company, indicted for suffering gaming on their premises, the jury imposed a fine of \$200 upon Lancaster and \$500 upon the corporation. The indictment was brought about by the discovery of a number of boys engaged in a game of craps in the basement of the hotel.

PADUCAH ASSESSMENTS.

Paducah.—Real estate and personal property assessments for the year 1912 in Paducah approximate \$12,600,000, which is an increase over the previous assessments. The personal assessment is about \$3,200,000.

FILES SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Paducah.—Mrs. Nell L. Washington filed suit for divorce, alleging drunkenness and cruel treatment. She also asks for \$1,500 alimony. The defendant is an Illinois trestler.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

Glasgow.—A general religious awakening seems to be sweeping over Southern Kentucky and quite a number of successful revivals have been conducted since last December. The old-time cottage prayer meetings are being revived and several conversions have been reported from these services.

RIVER PIRATES AT WORK.

Paducah.—Pirates have been at work in the Duck's Nest, the local winter harbor for steamboats. Capt. Strekfass line, reports that 1,200 feet of two-inch rope were stolen and a large quantity of brass was taken from the St. Paul and the Grey Eagle, of the Eagle Packet company.

LARGER TOBACCO ACREAGE.

Owensboro.—On account of the severe winter throughout the Green River district the wheat crop has been cut in half, farmers say. There is every indication that the failure of the wheat crop will cause much of the wheat land to be plowed under and tobacco planted, thereby increasing the acreage of the weed to a great extent in this district. Ninety per cent of the tobacco crop has been delivered and the growers are now burning plant beds, preparing for another crop.

Owensboro.—Moorian Sansberry and William Campbell, negroes, have been arrested charged with assault on the town marshal of Greenville.

KILLED IN TUNNEL.

Hazard.—William Green, a negro laborer on the L. & E. extension, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, two large stones falling on him from the side wall. This is the fourth death in the Hazard tunnel.

HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Campton.—The house and house hold goods of Oliver King, a farmer of Lane, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$800, with no insurance.

A World Without A Bible

By Rev. William Evans, Director Bible Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT.—When Methalah, the son of Jeremiah, the son of Shaphan, had heard out of the book all of the words of the Lord: Take thee again another roll, and write in it all the former words that were in the first roll, which Jehoiakim, the king of Judah, hath burned.—Jer. 36:11-23



Can you picture a world without a Bible? What a poor world it would be. The art of the world has for centuries found its sublimest subjects in the gospel story. A visit to the world's great galleries of art will corroborate this fact. The most beautiful picture in the National Gallery in London is Murillo's "Holy Family." In Paris, Murillo's "Assumption of the Virgin;" in Antwerp, Reuben's "Descent from the Cross;" in Florence, "The Madonna de la Sedia;" in Venice, Titian's "Assumption of the Virgin;" in Milan, Leonardo's "Last Supper;" in Berlin, Guido's "Ecce Homo;" in Rome, "The Crucifixion," and in Madrid, "The Ascension," by Raphael; in Dresden, the crown of all the world's art, "The Sistine Madonna."

The influence of the Bible is equally felt in the realm of poetry as illustrated in Dante's "Vision;" Tennyson's "Holy Grail;" Browning's "Christmas Eve," "Easter Day," "Death in the Desert;" Whitler's "Our Master."

In the realm of music, the influence of the Bible is seen in such oratorios as "Elijah and Paul" by Mendelssohn; "The Messiah" by Handel; "The Creation" by Haydn. Our National hymn "America," was written by a clergyman.

Literature also has felt the influence of the Bible. In a very real sense Germany may be called the home of the Bible, and Germany is the land of books and learning. It is claimed that over 25,000,000 books left the German press last year. It has been said that Ireland, which, in a sense has been deprived of the Bible, is not a land of literature. Indeed, it has been claimed by some that there are towns of moderate size in Ireland in which a book store cannot be found. Ruskin's beautiful gardens would be but barren deserts were it not for the flowers taken from the Bible. Milton's "Paradise Lost" is nothing but the Bible in blank verse. Bunyan in his Pilgrim Progress saw practically nothing that the Apostle John had not seen in the book of Revelation. Shakespeare's works would be very meager if stripped of all their scripture quotations and references. It is claimed that Carlyle is but a spiritual distortion of the Prophet Ezekiel.

When we turn to the realm of morals, the influence of the Bible stands out in even stronger relief. A moral geography of the world could be made by considering the countries that have the Bible and those that do not. What makes Edinburgh better than Constantinople; Toronto better than Paris; Massachusetts better than Mexico? Mexico was colonized a whole century before Massachusetts. Yet look at the moral and intellectual contrast between Massachusetts and Mexico. What better testimony can we have to the influence of the Bible than is found in these comparisons and contrasts? What is the difference between the Pilgrim fathers who came to this country to build up and many of the present emigrants who come to pull down the institutions which are precious to us? Does not the difference lie in this—that those Pilgrims came with the Bible in their hands and the fear of God in their hearts, while a large number of the emigrants of today come with neither of these blessings? Say what we will against the blue laws of Puritanism, they are to be much preferred to the wide open continental Sabbath and the anarchical spirit that too often characterize the emigration of today.

Some figures will be interesting and instructive in this connection. In England, a Bible land, there was 1 murder to every 178,000 inhabitants; in Holland, a Bible land, 1 to every 100,000; in Austria, a land which is half and half Bible, 1 to every 57,000; in Spain, a land of no Bible, 1 to every 4,114; in Naples, a land of no Bible, 1 to every 2,750; and in Rome, the city of no Bible, 1 to every 950.

Further, in speaking of the influence of the Bible in the realm of morals, it is claimed that in London, a Bible city, 4 births out of every 100 were illegitimate; in Paris, where the Bible is seldom read, 48 out of every 100; in Vienna, where there is practically no Bible, for every 100 legitimate births, 118 were illegitimate; and in Rome, where the Bible is practically a forbidden book, for every 100 legitimate births there were 243 illegitimate.

Yet in spite of these facts some men today are trying to get rid of the Bible. Should we not count that man a traitor to his God and to his country who would destroy the Bible?



INCREASED USE OF LIQUORS

More Beer is Consumed in United States Than Any Other Country—Second in Use of Spirits.

The Literary Digest, in its issue of December 9, says in part:

"It must be rather disappointing to those who have felt great confidence in the efficacy of the anti-saloon wave which swept over the country a few years ago," remarks a New York editor, to learn from official sources that the last fiscal year was a record-breaker in the use of alcoholic liquors. Disquieting, indeed, mused an editorial writer in the calmer air of Boston, to those who have hoped that with the progress of thought, liquor-drinking would show a marked, emphatic decrease. Yet, he continues, this very state of affairs should incite society to renewed efforts to stimulate the advance of temperance. The 4 per cent. increase in the production of distilled spirits over the previous year, 1907, notes the New York Evening Post, is a smaller percentage of increase than that which has taken place in the population of the country."

The following figures from the report of Royal E. Cabell, United States Minister of Internal Revenue, are presented in a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune:

"The last year witnessed the largest production of distilled spirits in the history of the country, 175,402,395 gallons having been produced, representing an increase of 6,823,482 gallons over the largest previous production, which was in 1907, and an increase of 19,164,869 gallons over 1910. The production, of beer, ale, etc., amounted to 63,216,851 barrels, nearly 4,000,000 barrels more than in the previous record year, 1910. The amount of liquor held in bonded warehouses for ripening now reaches the enormous total of 249,279,340 gallons."

"The combined increase" notes another writer, "represents an increase of 1.3 gallons per capita," so that the "total per capita consumption is now 22.29 gallons." This paper also quotes a Washington dispatch, which sets forth the fact that "more beer is consumed in the United States than in any other country, and more distilled spirits than in any other country except Russia." We read further:

"The quantity per capita consumed in the United States is not, however, in the case of beer, as great as in Belgium, the United Kingdom, Germany, or Denmark; while our per capita consumption of distilled spirits is less than that of Denmark, Hungary, Austria, France, the Netherlands, or Sweden. Of wines, the quantity consumed in the United States is below that of Portugal, Spain, Germany, Italy or France; and the per capita consumption is less than that of France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, or Hungary."

"The quantity of malt liquors consumed in the United States in 1910 was 1,551,000,000 gallons, against 1,704,000,000 in Germany, and 1,397,000,000 in the United Kingdom, that of Austria being 430,000,000, Belgium 412,000,000, France 376,000,000, and Russia 231,000,000 gallons."

"Of spirits the quantity consumed in the United States was 133,500,000 proof gallons, against 232,750,000 in Russia, the per capita in each case being 1.45 gallons, against a little less than one gallon in the United Kingdom."

"The quantity of beer per capita consumed in the United States was, in 1910, 20 gallons, against 31.44 gallons in the United Kingdom, and 26.47 gallons in Germany. In the consumption of wines France leads the world, 15,410,000,000 gallons, or 36.36 gallons per capita, in 1910. Italy in that year consumed 31.17 gallons per capita; Portugal, 27.39 gallons; Switzerland, 14.55 gallons; and the United States, in 1910, only 0.66 gallon per capita."

"Returning to the report of Mr. Cabell, we find him citing these facts regarding moonshining:

"A large number of the field forces have been used during the year in detecting illicit distilling, which practice has increased steadily, especially in those states in which prohibitory laws have been enacted. During the last fiscal year there were seized and destroyed 2,488 distilleries, as compared with 1,911 for the fiscal year 1910. The prevalence of this practice will be better understood when it is recalled that there were operated last year only 923 registered distilleries in the entire United States."

The commissioner also finds that opium smoking is on the increase, that opium "joints" exist in nearly all of our cities and that the present statutes forbidding its use and manufacture are defective."

Drunkard's Bequest.

The following is a will left by a drunkard of Oswego, N. Y.: "I leave to society a ruined character and a wretched example. I leave to my parents as much sorrow as they can in their feeble state bear. I leave to my brothers and sisters as much shame and mortification as I could bring on them. I leave to my wife a broken heart—a life of shame. I leave to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character and a remembrance that their father died a drunkard's grave."

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Houses to Rent

To those who have children to educate and wish to reside in Bares for a longer or shorter time to enjoy its educational advantages, the College has a number of houses, large and small, some of them partly furnished, to rent on reasonable terms. Address

THE COLLEGE TREASURER
BEREA, KY.

THE Berea Hospital

Nurse Training School of
Berea College

HAS BEST OPERATING ROOM AND ALL MODERN APPLIANCES FOR CARE OF A LIMITED NUMBER OF PATIENTS. HOSPITAL TREATMENT GREATLY INCREASES PROSPECTS OF RECOVERY.

Rates One Dollar a day and up. Bond for prompt payment required. For further particulars address

THE BEREA HOSPITAL
BEREA, KY.



THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.

Q Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Q Make this community buy more.

Q Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.

Q Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

Q That's creative business power.

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT—CALL ON US

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TRADE MORAL—The quality of what you have to sell is known to some people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but advertise regularly with us and you'll reach all of the people all of the time.



W. B.

Reduso and Nuform

Corsets

are made of Fabrics
World-known for their
DURABILITY
and **STRENGTH**



COYLE'S DRY GOODS STORE

You pay less—or get more

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 183

Office over Bera Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECKFire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local			
Knoxville	7:00 a. m.	10:55 p. m.	
BEREA	1:04 p. m.	3:52 a. m.	
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	
South Bound Local			
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m.	8:15 p. m.	
BEREA	12:34 p. m.	12:33 a. m.	
Knoxville	6:55 p. m.	5:50 a. m.	
Express Trains			
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Dayton, O., or from Atlanta and beyond.			
South Bound			
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.		
BEREA	11:44 a. m.		
North Bound			
BEREA	4:46 p. m.		
Cincinnati	8:37 p. m.		

Mr. William Dooley spent, Saturday and Sunday with homefolks.

EGGS from Single Comb Brown Leghorns, 50 cents per 15. SIMON MUNCY, Bera, Ky.

Mr. Edwin S. Fee of Clarksburg, Ind., son of Father Fee, is now spending several days visiting his many friends in Bera.

The Misses Nettie Lewis and Lula Begley of Hyden, Ky., who are attending the Richmond State Normal were in town visiting friends from Saturday until Tuesday.

The Y. M. C. A. meeting, Sunday night, was led by Prof. Rumold. His subject was "Bill." He gave a very interesting and practical talk in story form.

All home talent—March 26th. Mr. Chester Parks who was taken to his home near Kingston last week with typhoid fever is reported to be slowly improving.

Everybody is happy because they have been to Welch's.

The Messrs. Gilligan and Scoles, representing the Literary Societies of Bera College were in Lexington, Friday, where they met delegates from the different colleges of the State for the purpose of choosing judges for the Intercollegiate Oratorical contest, which will be held in Winchester, May 3rd.

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for setting, 75 cents per setting of 15. Call at College Farm.

Kindling wood for sale. Call at College Farm.

Miss Margaret Disney who has been in the hospital with lagrippe is able to be out.

KEEP SWEET

The best way on earth to do so is to buy candy, pencils, tablets, composition books, neckwear, hosiery, post cards, jewelry, chinaware, and get all your needs supplied at . . .

THE RACKET STORE

And don't forget the music and the place. Everybody knows where to find "THE RACKET STORE."

It's a story that never grows old—"Save that difference."

Miss Lou Phillips and Miss Pearl Robbins were guests of Miss Bess Vaughn, Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sharp, who made a short visit with friends and relatives here, returned to their home in Beckley, W. Va., last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Isaacs of Valley View were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Baker at the first of the week.

Who said everybody didn't trade at Welch's?

Miss Hattie L. Embree, granddaughter of Father Fee, is spending several days with Mrs. Marsh and other friends in Bera. Miss Embree was a student here eight years ago. She has spent the last seven years as a missionary in South America.

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin Golden entertained the following at dinner on February 27th: Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Cowley, Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Roberts, Rev. and Mrs. Howard Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Taylor, Mr. Burgess, Miss Burgess and Mrs. F. O. Hayes.

FOR SALE: Two fine White Orpington cocks, 7 months old. G. H. Felton, Jackson St., Bera.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coyle of Mitchell, Indiana, arrived, Saturday, for a visit with relatives.

The lodge of the Fraternal Brotherhood gave a social to a large number of their friends, Tuesday evening of last week, in the Odd Fellows hall on Chestnut St. Light refreshments were served.

To do the greatest good to the greatest number of people is the slogan at Welch's.

Rev. Brookshire, the pastor of the Silver Creek church, filled the pulpit at the Baptist church, Sunday morning.

Pure blooded Barred Rocks' eggs, 40 cents per setting.—T. A. Edwards, Phone, 185.

WANTED: Energetic student in Bera College to sell "Stage Beauty" Posters. Excellent opportunity to make from \$20 to \$30 weekly. The right man will be guaranteed exclusive territory. Write me personally, F. E. Armstrong, Pres., Gordon Art Co., New York City.

The evening of March 26 is looked forward to with much pleasure by all music lovers of Bera. The Orchestral Entertainers secured by the Lyceum Committee have been greatly enjoyed and appreciated but Bera people take great delight in home talent and are expecting to be treated to a fair and generous sample of it when the Bera College band gives its annual concert.

The sale is over but we go on forever at Welch's.

Alpha Zeta Literary Society was honored by the presence of the Orchestral Entertainers last Friday evening. The Entertainers gave the Society a few of their best numbers which were greatly enjoyed. After the society adjourned they were escorted to Boone Tavern by four of the members.

FOR SALE: Pure Rhode Island Red eggs for hatching—75 cents to \$1.00 for 15 eggs. Orders taken now. Phone Mrs. D. S. Bodkins, No. 171-4, Wal-laceton or address R. R. 1, Paint Lick, Ky.

Miss Hattie Embree gave a short but very interesting talk on her work in the evening service at the Christian church last Sunday. Next Sunday she will speak at the morning services on her work in South America.

WANTED: All your turkeys and chickens at a good price.—J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston Cornelius entertained, at dinner, on Tuesday evening, Prof. and Mrs. C. F. Rumold, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Stephens, Mr. Edwin S. Fee of Clarksburg, Ind., Dr. and Mrs. Benson H. Roberts and daughter, Mrs. Hallett of Pittsburg, Penn.

Mrs. Laura Jones and son, William, are in Cincinnati this week on business.

Miss Nettie Oldham, who is now attending Richmond State Normal, was the guest of Mrs. Bert Coddington from Sunday till Tuesday.

Messrs. U. S. Wyatt and Chas. Preston have just returned from Texas, where they have been spending a few days looking out for a home.

Dr. and Mrs. Roberts are enjoying a visit from their daughter and little granddaughter, Mrs. Henry M. Hallett and baby, of Pittsburg.

March 26th is the date this year.

interesting features to the visitor. The smaller press is a Goiding Pearl, which is built especially for rapid work. The larger press is one of the famous Washington hand presses, which will be used mostly for taking proofs and for small job work. It will also be used for printing newspapers once or twice each term.

SNOW BALLING

The deep snow and the moderate temperature of the last few days have given almost a realistic invitation to every one—girls and boys, students and teachers, the young and the old—to join in the winter sport of childhood—snow balling.

The larger number of students this year makes it safe to say that Bera has never known before such warfare as last Saturday's relapse into winter called forth. Isn't it a pity that all warfare is not as innocent and harmless? Why, it is said by the authorities that not a window has been broken through the College premises.

And mention should be made of another remarkable thing in Bera. The grounds have been enveloped for several days in a mantle of white, and the snow bore not a stain of tobacco juice, nor around any building was there to be seen a cigarette or cigar stub. It is doubtful if this could be said of any other institution in the world.

Reverting to the snow balling—a few are ignorant or forgetful of the rules of the game, and some, going about their business, have been attacked. It is all right to throw snow balls but not at by-standers or passers-by, neither at those too young or too old to engage in the sport or defend themselves, nor at those who do not want to enter into the game.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN

The first competitive cross country run known in Bera took place last Saturday afternoon. Jose Garcia and Samuel Mayfield, the best distance men in school, had each a team of

43 7-12 aces, defeating Mayfield's team by an average of 11 3-4 seconds to the man.

There was much interest in the contest and other such events are planned for the near future.

POLICE COURT NEWS

Feb. 24, 1912—Regular Session. John Wilson, charged with selling liquor, was dismissed on the ground that he had been placed in jeopardy twice for the same offense.

John Hallard, charged with furnishing and giving liquor to a minor, was tried and fined \$50 and all costs.

Harry Tabbard and Henry Combs were tried and fined \$5 each and all costs. They were charged with breach of the peace.

The case of Frank Kirby and others, who are charged with discharging firearms within the city limits, was continued until the March term of court, except Link Lake who was dismissed by order of the prosecuting attorney.

The cases of Chas. Hallard and Pat Cruise, charged with a breach of the peace, were continued for process.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

[Continued from first page]

the Government representatives are said to be safe. It is hoped that the loss of control of the authorities is only temporary and that the drastic measures used will quell the spirit of riot.

GOING FOR STEPHENSON

Four of the Senate members of the committee investigating the election of United States Senator Stephenson of Wisconsin have dissented from the majority report and scathingly denounced the methods by which the Senator secured his election.

The Lorimer investigation will likely take a back seat now, and the Illinois Senator get time to get his breath, while his brother, a little farther north, clinches the arms of his chair in an effort to hold his seat. There is an old saying, however, that "money makes the mare go," and it is safe to predict that there won't be any vacant seat either in the representation of Illinois or Wisconsin in the Upper House.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE

It was Pres. Roosevelt that called the first House of Governors which is proving beneficial in the matter of bringing about uniform laws in the various states. Now Pres. Taft is taking a step which may have quite as important results. The President proposes a national board of trade which shall represent the commercial and industrial organizations of the country. The idea is to bring business men into touch with the Government for mutual advice and helpfulness.

IN OUR OWN STATE

[Continued from first page]

henceforth ex-Confederate soldiers, under certain limitations, will be pensioned from the state funds. It has commonly been said that the Confederate soldiers have proved themselves better off without pensions than the Union soldiers with pensions, and if that is true, we regret the passage and approval of this act. It would not be hard to find other good reasons for regretting it, but in expressing them we might be considered behind the spirit of the times.

LIBRARIAN RESIGNS

William F. Yust, Librarian of the Louisville Free Library, has offered his resignation to the board of trustees. He goes to accept a position in New York. The Library at Louisville has had rather a stormy time for the last few months. The struggle seems to be due to the impossibility of keeping anything in Louisville out of politics. No doubt Librarian Yust is glad to get away.

LOSE THEIR FIGHT

The forces of righteousness in Lexington, attempting to combat the saloons, editorial mention of which is made on the 8th page, lost in their fight, the council promptly killing

the reform measure which came to them from the upper body.

COURTS INVOKED

Representative Schobert, of Woodford County, who expects to compete with Campbell Cantrell for the nomination in the 7th Congressional District, which District the Legislature excepts from the recently approved Compulsory Primary Law, asked the Fayette Circuit Court for an injunction against the Congressional Committee and a temporary order was granted last Wednesday holding up the election called for March 16th.

FOR SALE

On Center Street a good lot known as the John Bales place. House and barn on lot. Good reason for selling. —owe money.—D. N. Welch.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Any one having a claim or claims against the estate of S. E. Welch, deceased, is hereby notified to present the same, properly verified, to John W. Welch, administrator, on or before April 2nd, 1912, or same will be barred.

John W. Welch, Admr.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of Mr. C. C. Wallace of Richmond, Ky., as a delegate from this, the 8th District, to the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago, June 18th.

Mr. Wallace is an Attorney of prominence in Richmond and the present Chairman of the Madison Co. Republican Committee. He has been prominent in Republican politics for a number of years, and his services and loyalty have been such as not only to commend him to the consideration of the Republicans of Madison County, but to the district at large.

Mr. Wallace, while appreciating the former services and the greatness of Mr. Roosevelt, is committed to the renomination of Pres. Taft, feeling that the Taft Administration has been so great as to deserve not only the endorsement of the party, but another four years' lease of life. While holding to these convictions, however, he will undertake to faithfully represent the Republicans of the 8th District at Chicago if they instruct otherwise.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To the Democrats and Citizens of Madison County, Kentucky:

I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Judge of the Madison County Court, and I will appreciate and be under many obligations to you for your support. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to the enforcement of the laws against all offenders alike; to show no partiality for or toward any one; to do everything I can for the advancement of good roads without favoring any particular section of the County; to treat everyone having business in my office courteously and kindly; to welcome you in the office at all times, and to see that the tax payers get full value for every cent of money expended by the County. Hoping to have a favorable consideration at your hands, I am yours very truly,
H. C. Rice.

2 cans Tomatoes and 1 Corn,	25c
3 cans Corn	25c
3 cans Peas	25c
3 cans Pie Peaches	25c
Heavy Syrup Table Peaches,	20c
2 cans Waldorf Corn	25c
2 cans Waldorf Peas	25c
Waldorf Tomatoes	15c
Navy Beans	5c per pound
Choice Dried Peaches, 12 1/2c	"

AT
TATUM'S
Delivers Any Time

Reduced Prices

will continue for a few more days on all winter goods. . . .

Suits & Overcoats	Ladies' Skirts	Ladies' Long Coats
WORTH \$20.00 for \$14.50	WORTH \$10.00 for \$7.00	WORTH \$15.00 for \$10.50
WORTH \$15.00 for \$10.50	WORTH \$7.00 for \$4.75	WORTH \$12.50 for \$8.75
WORTH \$10.00 for \$7.50	WORTH \$5.00 for \$3.50	WORTH \$10.00 for \$7.50

This is only a few of the Bargains we are offering. All Winter goods have been greatly reduced. NOW is the time to buy if you want to SAVE MONEY

"THE QUALITY STORE" OF
BEREA, KENTUCKY**HAYES & GOTT****PRINTING SCHOOL FIXTURES**

The new class room for the school of printing in the industrial building has received many valuable additions to its equipment during the past month. The new presses are the most

Mr. Housekeeper:

Why not let the Telephone do some of the work at home and save your wife from fret and worry?

How many unnecessary steps it saves the housewife can only be realized by those who have the Telephone handy and would not do without it.

It is ever ready for use when needed worst and does not cost you anything for repairs or maintenance.

Your neighbor's wife has the advantage of a Telephone, why not yours?

BEREA TELEPHONE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

FORMER STUDENT WRITES

Simpsonville, Ky., Feb. 29, '12.

Dear friends of Berea:
Most of you are aware that I left Berea a month ago for a change. In my work and to rest up from my studies till next September, when I hope to be tough enough to grapple with the problems of mathematics successfully, and not have to sit so near the door in Prof. Seale's Latin class.

This is a fine place to get tough and I am taking advantage of every opportunity—having changed my "pat-leathers" for a pair of boots and having donned a nice pair of fifty-cent overalls. The mud down at Lincoln is not very bad now—it is only knee deep, and as my work takes me to various parts of the farm, I sometimes think that being in Prof. Seale's Latin class isn't much worse than this after all.

I am enjoying the change very much and feeling 50 per cent better since coming here. The people are

EASTERN KENTUCKY

(Continued from last page)

Wagers attended Court at Richmond, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Evans are rejoicing over a son, born the 27th of Feb.—F. M. Collins of Irvine was among friends here the last of the week.—Miss Rosa Arvine was in Irvine, Saturday night and Sunday, to see her niece, Miss Sue Parsons, who has pneumonia.

LAUREL COUNTY

VIVA

Viva, Feb. 25.—Miss Nora Brumitt of Corbin is visiting her sister, Mrs. Addie Centers.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Moore and little grandson, Oscar, returned the 25th. They have been visiting relatives at Berea, Livingston and East Bernstadt. They will stay a few days with their daughter, Mrs. Nettle Jones at Vln, and then return to their home at Tynor.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Miller, the 13th, a nice boy. The baby is doing fine but the mother has been quite sick.

PRAYERS FOR BERA

(Continued from First Page)

What I desired to do was to have prompt action and such action we will now have. I have no doubt a liberal bill will pass at this session. The Sherwood Bill has not been killed but may be substituted. However, I am free to say that it will not be. I am on the ground and think I know what is best for the true interest of the soldier and shall not hesitate to do all in my power to accomplish that interest.

Yours truly,
W. O. Bradley.

From President of Knoxville College
My Dear Dr. Frost:
Thank you for permitting us to know of your meeting and thus share

part.
Your letter of February 2nd was received in due time. It was read in our noon prayer meeting today and special prayer was offered in behalf of the meetings you speak of. We sincerely hope great results will crown your efforts in this noble work.

It was very kind indeed of you to send me the letter which reached me just before our day of prayer for colleges. You may be very sure that we have had Berea in mind today.

With very best wishes, and cordial greetings,

Yours sincerely,
Charles R. Erdman.

From Holy Trinity, Philadelphia
My dear Dr. Frost:

I am remembering you this week, and I pray that a great blessing may come as a result of your services. I believe in them thoroughly, particularly when they are under wise control as I know yours are.

May God bless you all.
Faithfully yours,
Fry W. Tomkins.

Moody Bible Institute

Dear Dr. Frost:
Your note of the second asking us to remember your protracted meeting in prayer was duly received. It happened to reach us on a day which we had set apart for prayer, and we were glad to remember your work with our own. All that concerns you interests us, and we are glad for your prosperity.

I am hoping some day to be able to visit the college, and whenever you come to Chicago I trust you will remember that our door is open. We will be glad to entertain you for any length of time in D. L. Moody's suite of rooms, which we keep sacred to his memory for the use of such guests as yourself. It would be a great inspiration to our faculty and student body to have an address from you.

Cordially yours,
James M. Gray.

Rochester Theological Seminary
President W. G. Frost,
Berea, Ky.

My dear President Frost:
Your letter of February 2nd was received in due time. It was read in our noon prayer meeting today and special prayer was offered in behalf of the meetings you speak of. We sincerely hope great results will crown your efforts in this noble work.

Sincerely yours,
J. W. A. Stewart.

From Moody's Son—The Northfield Schools

President Frost,
Berea College, Berea, Ky.
Dear President Frost:
I want to assure you of my sympathetic interest in the meetings which are now in progress in Berea. How I would love to be present in person to see the work, but inasmuch as I cannot be, I do appreciate the privilege I have of entering into the fellowship of prayer with you. I had the pleasure of spending the day at Berea College two years ago, and have never forgotten the pleasure of that visit. Sometime I hope that it may be my privilege to repeat it, for I should love to see more of the work, and go into the homes in the country round about.

Yours very sincerely,
W. R. Moody.

Ohio Wesleyan University
President William G. Frost,
Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Dear President Frost:
Just a word to tell you that we have been praying for Berea during your special meetings and trust that the Lord has given you rich blessings and that the heaven of the spirit has come to many a Berea student's heart.

We are also praying that your health may be improved and that Berea may be blessed richly in the future as it has been in the past. With every good wish, I am
Heartily yours,
B. E. Cartmell.

From the Bishop of Eastern Kentucky
Lexington, Ky., Feb. 12, 1912.

My dear Doctor Frost:
I earnestly pray that the protracted meeting, of which you wrote, may have left a permanent impression for good on all who came under its influence. You yourself, with your tremendous burdens, are the one needing most our sympathetic petitions. May you have the grace needed and the results desired.

Faithfully yours,
Lewis W. Burton.

Cash and Small Profits

Why Pay More?

You buy the same goods at Engle's Store for less money

Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee

Always The Best

Cash and Small Profits

Why Pay More?

Phone 60 **R. J. ENGLE**, Berea, Ky.

From Pastor of Park Street Church, Boston. (Berea's Commencement Orator last year.)

Rev. William G. Frost, D. D., Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Dear Dr. Frost:
Yours of February 19th at hand. I cannot tell you how rejoiced I am with the marvelous results of your Gospel Campaign. Yes, it is true, there is nothing that gets such a grip upon the heart as the plain presentation of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of men. It is the one thing that does appeal to the human heart; it will have a prodigious influence upon your college from every standpoint, in the matter of scholarship, deportment and general progress in College work. It is glorious and I rejoice with you.

Mrs. Conrad joins me in very warmest regards to Mrs. Frost and yourself.

Ever faithfully yours,
A. Z. Conrad.

The Ohio Baptist Convention. Office of Secretary and Superintendent of Missions

Granville, O., Feb. 24, 1912.
Pres. W. G. Frost,
Berea, Ky.

My dear Dr. Frost:
I have your letter of the 19th. It is very kind in you to remember us and to think we would be interested in your work, which we certainly are. I rejoice with you exceedingly at the splendid oldtime results of your meetings in Berea and that so many have been brought into the Kingdom. God is certainly blessing your work in that needy section of our country. My prayer is that He will continue to pour his showers of blessings upon you. Mrs. Rose would join me in good wishes, if she knew I was writing.

Yours cordially,
Chas. J. Rose.

Union Theological Seminary, New York

The Reverend President
William G. Frost, D. D., Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Dear Dr. Frost:
I just have your letter of February 19th. It is a splendid thing that you have been doing. I trust you will be able to make all the students into apostles.

Very cordially yours,
Francis Brown.

Berea's Former Treasurer
Tallmadge, Feb. 27, 1912.

Pres. Wm. G. Frost,
Berea, Ky.

Dear Bro. Frost:
Glad to know of the success of your special meetings. What a large potential energy for the betterment of life and for the kingdom of God in the earth Berea College is helping to store up in those mountain regions. And it will not be kept there. You may see the day when it will be coming forth like the water

from the hills. The whole country is to feel the strength of character and the ability of some of those young people.

It is a pleasure to rejoice with them that do rejoice.
Very truly yours,
P. D. Dodge.

First Christian Church
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1912.
President Wm. G. Frost,
Berea, Ky.

My dear Mr. President:
Accept my congratulations on the splendid work of which you write me, and also upon your complete recovery of health.

Your little poem is a gem, and breathes a fine spirit of confidence and courage.

You have done a great work, and I trust you may be spared to continue it for many years.

Yours sincerely,
E. L. Powell.

Presbyterian Board of Education
Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1912.
President W. G. Frost,
Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Dear Dr. Frost:
Your favor of February 19th addressed to Dr. Cochran is received during his absence from the city. Upon his return to the office early in March your communication will be brought to his attention and I have no doubt he will write you. It is certainly most interesting to read the wonderful report which you make in regard to work which is being done at your college.

With kind regards, I remain,
Cordially yours,
E. R. Sterrett, Treas.

From the Author of "Our Country"
New York, Feb. 27, 1912.
President William G. Frost,
Berea College, Berea, Ky.

My dear Friend:
Your letter of the 19th inst. brought good cheer, for which I am thankful. I rejoice with you in the fruitfulness of your recent efforts.

I note your purpose to train these young recruits for service. I find that Jesus made that the universal and final test of character as taught in the picture which is given to us in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew,—"universal" because all nations are gathered, and "final" because this is the last judgment; and I observe that there are just two kinds of people in the world. There is every possible gradation of intelligence and ignorance, of wealth and poverty, of position and influence, but only two kinds of people, those who have served and those who have not. I notice further that although the great historic villains are there on the left hand, no mention is made of the crimes that have soiled the pages of history, all are condemned for something of which all in common are guilty, that is, for having lived selfishly.

With most fraternal regards, I am,
Yours as always,
Josiah Strong.



PROCESSION TO KALI TEMPLE, EAST (INDIA) EPISODE, PAGEANT OF DARKNESS AND LIGHT. EACH DAY, MARCH 9th TO APRIL 6th.

nice and when winter departs I think the country here will be very beautiful.

Lincoln Institute is very favorably situated and I think some day will be a great institution. It is on the street car line between Louisville and Shelbyville and is located on a hill somewhat like our much loved Berea. None of its buildings are finished yet except some residences for the laborers of the institute, but several buildings are under construction and are expected to be ready for use by fall. The inclement weather has very much retarded work this winter. But they are hoping to be able to open up work in good earnest soon and to let people know that there is a Lincoln Institute of Kentucky.

With good wishes to all my friends in Berea and elsewhere, I am,
Very Sincerely yours,
J. H. Long.

Editorial Note:

In our local column two weeks ago we made the mistake, in referring to Mr. Long's departure from Berea, of saying that he had gone to Lincoln Memorial School which is at Cumberland Gap instead of The Lincoln Institute at Simpsonville.

NUGGETS FROM DIFFERENT MINES

Too many men never praise their wives till after they bury them. The more people know, the less they brag about it.

The whisper of a slanderer can be heard farther than thunder. The richest man is the one who can give away the most without regretting it.

—Married the 24th, Mr. Elms Owens to Miss Laura Hatfield, also, John Scott to Miss Lena Miller. We wish them all many happy days.—George Emery got very badly burned in the Wild Cat mines last week in a powder explosion.—Rolly Beatty was called to Russell Co. to see his brother who fell dead. He was supposed to have had heart failure.—Lee Congleton's stove dresser is ready to go to work this week.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Mar. 3.—James Pickard went to Knox Co. last week on business.—Tom Eden and wife were the guests of Mr. Eden's parents at Slate Lick, Saturday night.—W. Renfro has moved to S. W. Holcomb's place and will farm there this year.—D. N. Welch, postmaster at Berea, bought a good farm here.—Mr. and Mrs. Charley Rogers of Frankfort came last Friday night to see their daughter, Mrs. Susie Stowe, who is very sick.—It. H. Soper has sold his horse to Otto Bean. He will soon start for Villa Grove, Ill.—Justus Ponder has been very sick with mumps the past week.—Chas. Rogers, Jr., and wife of Cartersville and Geo. Rogers of Copper Creek were the guests of their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rogers, last Saturday night.

SENATOR BRADLEY EXPLAINS

(Continued from page one)

ported, each Senator reserving the right to offer amendments. That bill has been reported and now either the Sherwood or Burnham bill can be substituted for it in whole or in

with you in supplication at the throne for your meetings. I read your letter at our mid-week prayer meeting and several very earnest prayers were offered for Berea, and it will be on our hearts all week. We look forward to a week of evangelistic meetings here, beginning on the 11th, with much expectation. May we have your prayers for those meetings with us?

It will help us in our meetings if we might hear from you of the blessing that came to you this week.

Yours for the Master,
R. W. McGranahan.

Pastor of Old South Church, Boston
Feb. 6, 1912.

President William G. Frost, D. D., Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Dear President Frost:
Your note is received, and in return let me assure you that our thoughts are with you at this most important hour, and with the devoutest good wishes.

Very truly yours,
George A. Gordon.

From the Bishop of Albany, whose hymns we all sing

My dear Dr. Frost:
I shall be more than glad to have you in mind in your good work in my prayers during this meeting. I am glad you have the encouraging fact of the good work that has been done by those who have gone out from the school.

Believe me always,
Very cordially,
W. C. Doane.

Princeton Theological Seminary
President William G. Frost,
Berea College, Berea, Ky.
My dear President Frost:

PETTUS & PARKS

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WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
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PHONE 64.

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Ham - 12c. Pork Chops - 12½c.
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U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.



The Yacht Had Disappeared.



SYNOPSIS.

Philip Cayley, accused of a crime of which he is not guilty, resigns from the army in disgrace and his affection for his friend, Lieut. Perry Hunter, turns to hatred. Cayley seeks solitude, where he perfects a flying machine. While soaring over the Arctic regions, he picks up a curiously shaped stick he had seen in the assassin's hand. Mounting again, he discovers a yacht anchored in the bay. Descending near the steamer, he meets a girl on an ice floe. He learns that the girl's name is Jeanne Fielding and that the yacht has come north to seek signs of her father, Captain Fielding, an arctic explorer. A party from the yacht is making search ashore. After Cayley departs Jeanne finds that he had dropped a curiously shaped stick. Captain Black and the surviving crew of his wrecked whaler are in hiding on the coast. A giant ruffian named Roscoe had murdered Fielding and his two companions, after the explorer had revealed the location of an enormous ledge of pure gold. Roscoe then took command of the party. It develops that the ruffian had committed the murder witnessed by Cayley. Roscoe plans to capture the yacht and escape with a big load of gold. Jeanne tells Fanshaw, owner of the yacht, about the visit of the sky-man and shows him the stick left by Cayley. Fanshaw declares that it is an eskimo throwing-stick, used to shoot darts. Tom Fanshaw returns from the searching party with a sprained ankle. Perry Hunter is found murdered and Cayley is accused of the crime but Jeanne believes him innocent. A relief party goes to find the searchers. Tom professes his love for Jeanne. She rows ashore and enters an abandoned hut, and there finds her father's diary, which discloses the explorer's suspicion of Roscoe. The ruffian returns to the hut and sees Jeanne. He is intent on murder, when the sky-man swoops down and the ruffian flees. Jeanne gives Cayley her father's diary to read.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

The scene before his eyes was beautiful, with that stupendous beauty that only the arctic can attain. The harbor and beyond it, far out to sea—clear to the horizon, was filled with great plunging, churning masses of ice, all drenched in color by the low-hanging arctic sun—violet, rose, pure golden-yellow and emerald-green, and a white whose incandescence fairly stabbed the eye. And as those great moving masses ground together, they flung, high into the air, broad shimmering veils of rose-colored spray.

Of the floe, which they had considered stable as the land itself, there was no longer any sign. There was nothing there, nothing at all to greet their eyes, to seaward, but the savage beauty of the ice.

The yacht had disappeared.

CHAPTER XI.

The Aurora.

"I tell you sir, the thing is beyond human possibility. There is no help—no human help in the world. I would swear to that before God. But I think you must know it as well as I do." Captain Warner, standing upon the Aurora's bridge, was the speaker. The two Fanshaws, father and son, their faces gray with despair, turned away and looked over the great masses of ice, churning fields, which, filling the sea out to the utmost horizon, confirmed the captain's words.

"How long—?" Tom Fanshaw began, any possible chance I could take it, but there is none—none in the world,

then he paused, moistened his lips and rubbed them roughly with his hand—"How long," he repeated, "shall we have to wait before it opens up?"

"It won't open up again this season—not if I know anything about the arctic," said the captain.

"It will freeze, though," Mr. Fanshaw said, "freeze into a solid pack that we could cross afoot. How long shall we have to wait for that?"

"It's hard to tell. Generally is this latitude the pack is pretty solid by the first of September. But that warm current which caught Fielding's ship, which caught the Walrus—the current which makes, every summer apparently, that long gap of open water which enabled us to reach the land that Fielding reached—that current would keep loose field-ice floating about for at least another month."

Tom Fanshaw's eyes had almost the light of madness in them. "But she can't live a month!" he cried. "She's alone, unaided! She has no food; no shelter but those bare huts!"

"The Walrus people doubtless left some stores there, if she could find them," said Captain Warner. "But, still, what you say is perfectly true. She can hardly hope to keep a live a week."

"Then," said Tom, in dull, passionate rebellion—"then, in some way or other, we must go back to her. If you won't go—if you won't take the Aurora back, I'll take one of the little boats and go myself!"

"If you want to commit suicide," said Captain Warner, "you could do it less painfully with a revolver. The small boat would not live 30 seconds after we put her over the side. You know that, if you are not mad. As for the Aurora herself, if she had not been built the way she is, she would have been crushed hours ago. And if I were to lower the propeller and start the engines, they would simply twist the screw off of her before she had gone a ship's length, and leave us helpless in the event of our ever finding open water. We may never live to find it, but there's a chance that we will. There are more than 30 lives that I am responsible for aboard this yacht, and I mean to live up to that responsibility. If we ever do find open water, then I'll do whatever you say. I will take you to Point Barrow and then when the pack is solid, if you can find dogs and sledges, you can attempt the journey across the ice. I don't believe it can be done. I don't believe there is a chance in a hundred that any single member of the party that set out would live to reach that shore. That, however, is not my affair.

"Or, if you wish, we can take the yacht back to San Francisco, refit her and come back next summer. I think that with our knowledge of the currents and where the open water is, we might get back to Fielding bay by the first of July. Then we can find—whatever there is to find."

His own voice faltered there, and there were tears in the deep weather-beaten furrows of his cheeks. "God



knows," he concluded, "if there were not unless we could fly through the air."

It was only an hour since they had ascertained, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Jeanne was not aboard the Aurora. Until Tom had recovered consciousness, the others had entertained little doubt that she was safely hidden somewhere about the ship.

Cayley's warning, together with the confession of the Portuguese, Miguel, had caused them to steal alongside the Aurora as silently as possible. Not a word had been spoken by any of the party, and the sound of the rising wind had drowned the creak of their oars. Half a dozen well-armed men had stolen aboard over the bows to reconnoiter.

Making out the unfamiliar figures of the Walrus people on deck, and knowing that they had a fight on their hands, they had worked their way, unobserved, to a position amidships. Here, under cover of a brisk revolver-fire, they had made it possible for the rest of their party to get aboard.

The Walrus people, several of whom were below, came tumbling up on deck at the sound of firing, and their whole party entrenched itself in the after-deck house. They had found arms of various sorts aboard the Aurora, and made a spirited resistance before they were finally overpowered.

The Aurora's people, under the cool-headed command of Warner and the elder Fanshaw, had proceeded in a brisk, scientific, military style that had spared them many serious casualties. There were a number of flesh wounds when it was over, and one or two of a more serious nature. None of them had been killed.

The Walrus people, however, had not surrendered until their plight was wholly desperate. Only five of them were left alive, and two of these were mortally wounded when the struggle ceased.

The uninjured were heavily ironed and locked up in the stateroom. All the wounded—frieeds and foes alike—were turned over to the care of the yacht's surgeon and a couple of volunteer assistants from among the crew.

Altogether, it was two or three hours after the Aurora's people had regained undisputed possession of the yacht before it was possible to form any definite idea of what had happened. In the excitement and the necessity of everybody doing two or three things at once, Tom Fanshaw and his serious plight were not discovered, until he himself, having partly regained consciousness, uttered a low moan for help, which was heard by a chance passerby.

The gale, which had been raging all this while, had gone screaming by unheeded, and it was not until dawn that the horrified conquerors of the yacht discovered that there was no land in sight.

It was several hours after that, not indeed, until the captain had worked out their reckoning from an observation, before they realized that they were 100 miles away from their anchorage of the previous evening, and that their return was hopeless.

Old Mr. Fanshaw gave his arm to his son, helped him down from the bridge and thence to the now deserted smoking room. Tom submitted to be led blindly along, and did not demur when his father halted beside a big leather sofa and told him to lie down upon it. Since that momentary outburst of his upon the bridge, the young man had been unusually calm. His muscles, as he lay there now upon the sofa, seemed relaxed; his eyes were fixed, almost dull.

Through a long silence his father sat there watching him, but there was no dawn of a corresponding calmness in his face. It had aged whole years over night.

"It's strange to me," he said, "that we ever recovered possession of this yacht at all, let alone that we were able to recover it without it costing us the life of a single man. This gale must have had a leader, and a clever one. They way he maneuvered his men to keep them out of sight while he drew away first one party and then the other from the yacht was a piece of masterly strategy. He worked it out perfectly in every detail. He got possession of the yacht without losing a man, without even firing a shot that might give the alarm. And even with the warning we had and with the help of the fog, I don't see how we defeated a man like that. His success must have gone to his head and made him mad."

"He was probably killed by the first volley our people fired when they got aboard," said Tom dully. "He alone could have accounted for half a dozen of you, if he'd ever had a chance—a giant like that."

"A giant!"

"I think he must have been the leader," said Tom. "If so, do you first man to come aboard, certainly."

"But what makes you call him a giant?"

"Because he literally was. He struck me down with just one blow, and as he raised his arm to strike I saw that his shoulder-cape was above

the level of my eyes; and I pass for a tall man."

His father shone the subject abruptly, and for a while contrived to talk of other things; of the details of the fight and how different members of the crew had borne themselves.

But his mind was filled with a new terror, and as soon as he could feel that his son was in condition to be left alone, he left him, with a broken word of excuse. He must either set this new terror at rest, or know the worst at once. There had been no one, either among the survivors or the slain of the Walrus party, who in any way resembled the monster Tom had described.

An hour later he went back to the bridge to talk again with Captain Warner. He thought that they had sounded the depth of despair that former time when they had talked together there, but in this last hour he had sounded a new shyness beneath it all. He knew now why the yacht had been so easily taken. He knew all the details of the devilish plan which had so nearly succeeded. More than that, he knew the story of the man Roscoe from the time when Captain Black had taken him aboard the Walrus, down to the hour last night when he had sprung into his boat again and pulled shoreward. Captain Black was dying, and old Mr. Fanshaw's questions had enabled him to enjoy the luxury of a full confession.

So they knew now, those two men who stood there on the bridge, white-lipped, talking over the horror of the thing—they knew that Jeanne was not alone upon that terrible frozen shore. The man Roscoe was there, too.

A sound on the deck below attracted Mr. Fanshaw's attention. Tom, with the aid of a heavy cane, was limping precariously along the deck toward the bridge ladder, and, to their amazement, when he looked up at them, they saw that somehow, his face had cleared. It was a grave look of peace upon it.

"I've thought of something," he said, after he had climbed up beside them—"I've thought of something that makes it seem possible to go on living, and even hoping."

The two older men exchanged a swift glance. He was not to know about Roscoe. If he had found something to hope for, no matter how illusory, he should be allowed to keep it—to hug it to his breast, in place of the horrible, torturing vision of the human monster which the other two men saw.

"What is it you've thought of, Tom?" his father asked unsteadily.

"It's—Cayley. He's there with her; I'm sure he is," he turned away a little from Captain Warner and spoke directly to his father. "I don't know how I know, but it's as if I saw them there together. He has fallen in love with her, I think. I'm quite sure she has with him. I wanted to kill him for that yesterday, but now—" his voice faltered there, but the look in his eyes did not change—the light of a serene, untroubled hope—"He's there with her," he went on, "and with God's help he'll keep her alive until we can get back with the relief."

He said no more, and he clenched the rail tight in his gauntleted hands and gazed out north, across the ice.

CHAPTER XII.

Cayley's Promise.

For this small mercy Cayley thanked God. The girl did not understand. She was rubbing those sleepy eyes of hers and putting back, into place, stray locks of hair that were in the way. "The fog must have gone to pieces," she said, "and they've drifted off in the fog without knowing it. I suppose there's no telling when they'll be back; very likely not for hours."

He did not risk trying to answer her. All his will power was directed to keeping the real significance of the yacht's disappearance from showing in his face.

She had turned to him quite casually for an answer, but not getting it, remained looking intently into his eyes. "Mr. Cayley," she asked presently, "were you telling me last night what you really thought was true, or were you just encouraging me—I mean about those men who attacked the yacht? Are you afraid, after all, that our people are not in possession of the Aurora, wherever she is?"

"I told you the truth last night. I can't imagine any possibility by which the men who came here on the Walrus could get the Aurora away from your people, except by stealth."

"But if our people beat them off, why didn't they come ashore? There aren't any of them around, are there?"

"Apparently not," said Cayley. "They may have all been killed before they could get back to shore, or some of them may have been captured. No, I really don't think you need worry about them."

He drew a long deep breath, flung out her arms wide, and then stretched them skyward. "What a day it is. Was there ever such a day down here in that warm green world that people live in?—Oh, I don't wonder that you love it. I wish I could fly as you do. But since I can't, for this one day you



The Two Older Men Exchanged a Quick Glance.

must stay down here upon the earth with me."

Her mention of his wings gave him his first faint perception of the line the struggle would take. His mind flashed for an instant into the position which her own would take when she should know the truth. To her it would not seem that they were castaways together. He was not marooned here on this shore. His ship was waiting to take him anywhere in the world. He was as free as the wind itself.

"I believe living in the sky is what makes you do that," he heard her say—"makes you drift off into trances that way, perfectly oblivious to the fact that people are asking you questions."

He met her smiling eyes, and a smile came, unbidden, into his own. "You've forgiven me already, I see," he said. "What was the question about?"

"It was about breakfast. Have you anything to eat in that bundle of yours?"

He shook his head, and she drew down her lips in a grimace. "Is there anything to eat anywhere?" she questioned, sweeping her arm round in a half circle, seaward. "Mustn't we go hunting for a walrus or a snark or something?"

Cayley had to turn away from her as she said that. The remorseless irony of the situation was getting beyond human endurance. The splendor of the day; the girl's holiday humor; her laughing declaration that she would not permit him to fly away; this last gay jest out of the pages of "Alice in Wonderland" about hunting for a walrus.

"God!" he whispered as he turned away—"My God!"

He had his revolver, and besides the six cartridges which the cylinder contained, there were, perhaps, 30 in his belt. For how many days, or weeks, would they avail to keep off starvation?

But his face was composed again when he turned back to her. "There are two things that come before breakfast," he said—"fire and water. There is a line of driftwood down the beach to the westward, there at the foot of the talus. When we get a fire going—" he stopped himself short. "I was going to say that we could melt some ice for drinking water, but until we have some sort of cooking utensil to melt it in, it won't do much good. There must be something of the sort in the hut here."

She shook her head. "They're completely abandoned," she told him. "Our shore party searched them first of all, and afterward Uncle Jerry and I searched them through again. There is nothing there at all, but some heaps of rubbish."

"I think I'll take a look myself," said he. "Hubbish is a relative term. What seemed no better than that yesterday afternoon while the yacht was in the harbor may take on a different meaning this morning."

He disappeared through the doorway, and two minutes later she saw him coming back with a big battered-looking biscuit tin.

"Unless this looks too fest," he said, "it will serve our purpose admirably."

He observed, without reflecting what the observation meant, that a bountiful supply of fuel was lying in great drifts along the lower slope of the talus. Jeanne accompanied him upon his quest of it, and with small loss of time and no trouble at all they collected an armful. They laid the fire upon a great flat stone in front of the hut, for the outdoor day was too fine to shun for the dark and damp in the interior, and soon they had the fire blazing cheerfully.

For a while they sat, side by side, upon his great sheepskin, warming their fingers and watching the drip of the melting ice in the biscuit tin. But presently Cayley got to his feet. "Breakfast!" he said.

"Is there to be anything besides a good big drink of water apiece? If there isn't, I'd rather not think about it until the yacht comes back."

"Unless I'm mistaken, there's an excellent breakfast waiting for us not far from where we got the firewood. But I'll go and make sure before I raise your expectations any higher."

He walked away a half-dozen paces without waiting for any reply; then, thinking suddenly of something else, he came swiftly back again.

"Do you know anything about firearms?" he asked. "If you're accustomed to shooting, I'll leave my revolver with you—No," he went on, answering the question which she had not spoken—"no, I don't foresee any danger to you. It's just a general principle."

"I'm a pretty good shot. But if you're going on a hunting expedition for our breakfast and there isn't any foreseeable danger to me in being left alone, it seems reasonable that you should take the gun."

He took the revolver from his belt, however, and held it out to her. "Our breakfast doesn't have to be shot. And as a concession to my feelings—no, it's nothing more than that—I'd rather you took it."

She did as he asked without further demur, and he went away. When she was left alone, the girl added fresh sticks to the fire, and then, in default of any more active occupation took up the red-bound book which lay beside her and began once more to peruse its pages. She had by no means exhausted them. In her reading of the night before, she had skipped the pages of scientific description for those parts of the journal which were most purely personal. Even now the whole pages of carefully tabulated data concerning the winds, currents, temperature, and magnetic variations got scant attention. In her present mood the bonafide little adventure, the latest diversion of a winter's day meant more to her than all her father's discoveries put together. When she saw Cayley coming back toward her across the ice, she put the book down half reluctantly.

Evidently his quest for breakfast had not been in vain; he had a big black and white bird in his hand. "Do you suppose it's fit to eat?" she called out to him. "How in the world did you manage to kill it without a revolver?"

"Fit to eat! It's a duck. What's more, it's an elder, which means that her coat is worth saving."

"But how did you contrive to kill her?"

"I didn't. She killed herself. She was flying too low last night, I suppose—going down the gale, and in the fog she went smack into the side of the cliff and broke her neck. That was a very destructive storm for the birds. There must be 50 or them, of one kind and another, lying dead there along the top of the talus, at the foot of the cliff."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Prayer Unanswered.

It had been raining all day and the Murk, shut up in the house, was anxious to get out and play his mother. In another room, thought that she heard him talking, and presently inquired to whom.

"I was talking to God, mamma," the child replied. "I asked Him to make it stop raining so I could go outdoors. But—I don't think He was very polite about it. He never let on that He heard me at all!"



POULTRY

MAKING IMPROVED NEST-BOX

Weight of Hen Causes Platform to Tilt, Thereby Closing Door—Size Should Vary.

The size of the nest should vary according to the breed, writes Fred L. Bailey in the Farm and Fireside. For the Asiatic breeds it should be not less than 3½ feet long, 15 inches wide and 20 inches deep. The hen enters the nest by walking in on the platform. Her weight causes the platform to tilt, which, by means of the lever attached, closes the door. When the

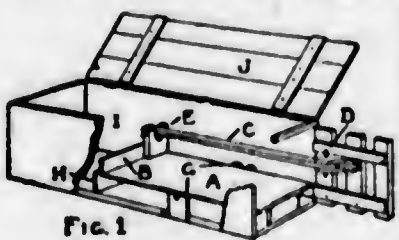


Fig. 1
Improved Nest-Box.

hen leaves the nest, she goes for the light which comes in at the slot door. Her weight on the front end of the platform causes the door to open, and it stays open until she finds food and water and is ready to go back on the nest. The box is built with no floor, so the nest can be made directly on the ground.

Explanation: A, platform, 1½ feet long by which hen enters nest. B, board across back end of platform, on which she puts full weight when entering nest, causing platform to tilt. C, lever attached to platform and door, showing door open. D, point where lever is attached to door. E, point

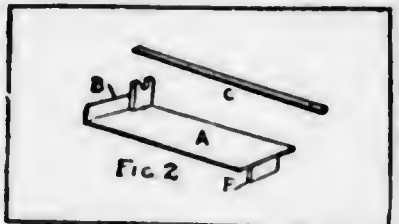


Fig. 2

where lever is attached to platform. F, board attached to under side of front end of platform, causing platform to stop on a level when door opens, and helping to balance platform. G, cleats with notches in upper ends for axes of platform to rest in. Notches are 8 inches from the bottom of the box. H, partition board between nest and platform. I, nest. J, cover.

THOUGHTS OF SPRING FEEDS

Blus Should Have Variety, Especially Great Deal Reasonably Rich in Protein—Lime Is Needed.

Apoplexy among fowls is generally confined to the overfat birds and generally the heavier breeds are subject to it. It is, therefore, necessary that the keeper does not feed any great quantity of fat-forming feeds to his birds, especially to the heavier breeds. In the spring of the year more than any other time of the year the birds should have a variety of feeds, and especially a great deal of feed reasonably rich in protein should be included in the ration.

Soft-shelled eggs are usually produced in considerable numbers at this time of the year. The reason for this generally lies in the fact that the birds do not get the proper feed. To form an egg shell the proper materials must be present, and if they are not present the soft-shelled egg is the result.

Lime is one of the necessary materials needed in the formation of an egg shell, and at this time of the year, when the hens are beginning to lay, a liberal amount of lime should be present at all times where they can partake of it when they desire. In providing any kind of feed whether it be vegetable or animal feed, be sure that it is pure and wholesome. Musty grains and rotten meats will cause sickness many times when the flock is in perfect health.

Guinea as Watchers.

A good point about guinea is that they make a good "watch dog." Every person who writes of these fowls mentions this point, but a good thing will bear repeating, in common with wild birds, they are always on the lookout for enemies, and quickly detect hawks, dogs, strange persons, etc., that venture near. Their wild cries on such occasions soon put the intruders to rout, and also put all the fowls on the place on their guard. If hawks are numerous a few guinea in the flock will prove of great help in preventing their depredations.

Laying in Winter.

Almost every hen running at large lays in the spring and lays well. If the poultryman can provide these conditions through winter, his hens will lay then the same as they do naturally in the spring.

Geese Pay Well.

No kind of poultry keeping can be carried on at so small an expense for buildings and equipment as that of raising geese, because of the hardiness of the birds, and their desire to remain in the open air.

RAISING POULTRY FOR EGGS

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Issues Bulletin Giving Results With Plymouth Rocks.

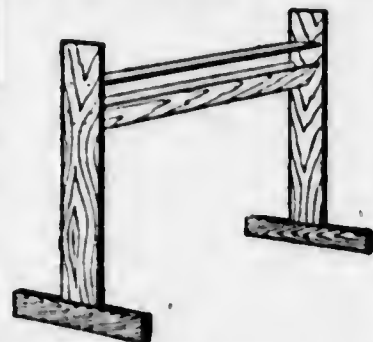
Under the above title the Maine agricultural experiment station has issued Bulletin 192, which summarizes all of the results of the experiments which have been carried on at the station during the last 13 years in attempting to improve by breeding the average egg production of a strain of Barred Plymouth Rock poultry. An account is given of the results of the earlier experiments in selecting the highest producers as breeders without regard to any other qualities than their trap nest records. It is shown that this plan of breeding failed to obtain any distinct improvement in flock production. The experiments of the station to find out whether continued artificial incubation and brooding has a harmful effect on egg production are described. The effect of inbreeding on egg production is discussed on the basis of extensive experimental records. This is followed by a clear and simple explanation of a new plan of breeding which has been tried during the past five years, and which is based upon the conception that high egg productivity is inherited in certain "blood lines" and not in others, and that by a proper system of pedigree selection it is possible to isolate the high producing lines. The last section of the bulletin is devoted to an exposition of the gratifying success which has attended the application of this new plan of breeding to the station flock. Strains which have high egg productivity fixed as a definite character have now been obtained and are being propagated at the station.

FOR FEEDING TURKEYS ONLY

Small V-Shaped Trough Elevated to Height to Allow Big Birds to Pick From Is Useful.

Often on a farm where turkeys are raised right along with the chickens and other poultry, it is desirable to feed them heavier than the other poultry, yet suitable means of doing so are not available without a fenced yard to separate them, writes P. C. Gross of Ohio in the Prairie Farmer. In such cases the following contrivance serves admirably:

A small V-shaped trough, of immaterial length, is elevated by means of supports to a height that will allow the turkeys to stand on the floor and pick from it, yet be too high to permit the chickens and small fowls doing likewise. Three or four inches above the top of the trough a board, as wide as the trough, is attached flatwise. This prevents the chickens from flying up and standing on the edge of the trough. The idea of the trough



Trough for Turkeys.

should not be very wide as this would prevent the turkeys from reaching the corn or other feed in the bottom of the trough.

With such a trough the turkeys may be fattened right among the other poultry, and no feed wasted on the other fowls.

Of course, the chickens will climb on top of the flat board, but from it they can not reach the trough.

POULTRY NOTES

A good egg is a rare production. The breeding season will be upon us now before we have had time to think.

The Indian Runner duck is not inclined to fatten so readily as other varieties.

It is estimated that it requires the feathers from about ten ducks to make a pound.

Full fed hens, having a well balanced ration, will lay larger eggs than hens on stinted feed.

A warm house does not mean that it be airtight. Laying hens must have fresh air at all times of the year.

By this time you should have your spring breeders and the cockerel with which they are to be mated selected.

The Indian Runner duck is not a new variety, although it is not as old as some of the other varieties of ducks.

Duck eggs are in demand by confectioners, as they impart a glaze to their icing, which cannot be had with hen eggs.

The critical period of the turkey is the first eight weeks of its life. About 48 eggs is the average yearly record of the hen.

With many flocks, the addition of an ample supply of meat to the ration will cause a marked increase in the size of the egg.

It takes lots of scheming and coaxing to get the hens to lay eggs this cold weather, but they are worth the price after you do get them.

Hens with plenty of exercise and comfortable surroundings lay heavier eggs than those in restricted quarters; often eggs 10 per cent heavier.

PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT FOR TIMBER USED ON MODERN FARM

Of the Several Methods of Preserving Posts and Rails Dipping in Creosote Is Considered Superior—Naturally Durable Woods Compel Use of Inferior Product.

(By C. P. WILLIS.)

The amount of wood used on the farms of the country and exposed to rapid decay is enormous. It is estimated that one million fence posts and rails, the equivalent of six billion board feet, are required each year. For this class of material durability is the first requisite. The naturally durable woods were formerly plentiful over large areas, but in many sections they have now become too scarce and dear to use. There remains, however, an abundance of inferior woods which, when preserved from decay, are entirely satisfactory substitutes.

Decay consists in the destruction of the wood tissues by low forms of plants. These organisms we term fungi.



Heavy Iron Tank Heated by Fire Underneath.

It is possible that bacteria may be associated in some cases, but as yet we have no positive proof of it. It follows that the object of all preservative treatment is to prevent the development of these organisms, and that the most effective treatment is the one that accomplishes this for the longest period.

Fungi require for their best development a certain balance between the air and the moisture content of the wood, and a favorable temperature. Thorough seasoning, on the one hand, or thorough saturation with moisture on the other, alters this balance to such an extent that the growth of the organism is either retarded or prohibited. Air seasoning only retards the growth.

There are several methods by which timbers may be given more thorough preservative treatment. The surface of the wood may be soaked with paint or some similar substance. Such a coating keeps the wood dry, and more or less effectually excludes the entrance of the decay-producing organisms. Such coatings, however, would be applied only to well-seasoned material, since they will also tend to retard the escape of such moisture as may be already within the timber. Better preservatives are the products of the distillation of coal tar and petroleum tar, which, in addition to possessing the advantages of paint, are antiseptics and poisonous to fungi. The deeper such antiseptics penetrate the wood the more lasting is their effect.

It is well known that wood decays most rapidly when placed in contact with the surface of the ground, because the wood-destroying organisms find there more uniform conditions of heat and moisture to encourage their development. For this reason the ground line of a post must be thoroughly treated, whereas portions of the post above and below this point



Barrel Outfit for Dipping in Creosote.

require less treatment. The climate of the locality should also be considered. In the warm Gulf states or in a moisture-laden atmosphere posts require more thorough treatment than in a cooler northern climate or on the arid plains.

The impregnation of fence posts with creosote is best accomplished by the so-called "open-tank" process. This consists of heating the wood for a certain period and then cooling it in the preservative. The principle is simple: During the heating the high temperature causes the air and water contained in the wood cells to expand, so that a portion of this air and water is forced out. The rest contracts as the subsequent cooling progresses, and a partial vacuum is formed into which atmospheric pressure forces the cool preservative.

The open-tank principle may be variously applied in the treatment of posts. The best way to heat the posts is to immerse their butts in creosote maintained at a temperature of 220 degrees F.

The simplest form of treating plant consists of two creosote barrels, placed about seven feet apart and connected by a three or four-inch pipe. The heating is accomplished by building a fire under the pipe. Each barrel should be set with a shallow box or provided with some gutter arrangement to catch the oil in case of an unexpected leak. The barrels should be

shielded from the direct heat of the fire. In some respects the barrel tanks are not satisfactory on account of their leaking, which is almost sure to occur after a few days' use. Nevertheless, the barrel outfit will suffice when only a few posts are to be treated and when, in consequence, the treatments are few and short.

Thorough seasoning should always precede impregnation. Even air-dry wood is unfit for treatment after a heavy rain and when thus saturated should be permitted to dry for at least three days.

Bark retards or prevents the penetration of the preservative into the wood. It also uselessly increases the cost of treatment by itself absorbing oil. Peeling the posts before treatment is, therefore, necessary. Even the paper inner bark should be carefully removed.

The tops of posts should be cut obliquely to shed rain water. A hevel made with an ax is preferable to one made with a saw, because it is smoother. Heneveling is particularly important if the tops of the posts are not to be treated.

DRAINAGE OF MARSH LANDS

Rapid Progress of Agriculture Will Soon Make It Desirable to Develop Waste Soils.

(By A. R. WHITSON and F. J. SIEVERS, Wisconsin.)

While some use has been made of marsh lands for growing wild hay and for pasture in connection with the farming of upland soils, relatively little effort toward the improvement of such lands has been made. The high price of farm lands and the rapid progress of agriculture will soon make it desirable to develop these waste lands to the greatest extent. The use of marsh lands for pasture and for wild hay is not a very profitable practice and should give way as rapidly as possible to a better method of handling them.

Marsh soils have certain drawbacks, but also some very important advantages as compared with upland soils.



A Drainage Ditch Used to Lower the Water Table in a Dry Season. When Dammed It Will Raise the Water Table in the Adjoining Marsh, Producing Subirrigation.

When they occur in considerable areas they are more easily cleared than cut-over timber land, and being free from stone, can be brought under cultivation at much less expense than the upland soils, even though drainage is necessary.

The first step in the development of any marsh land is to drain it. In the case of large areas this will require the construction of large main ditches, requiring the use of a dredge, and co-operation among the adjoining owners either by organizing a drainage district or by having the town or county officers take charge of the work. In the case of smaller areas this can frequently be done by mutual agreement between two or three adjoining owners.

Two kinds of drainage must be provided for; first, surface drainage, and second, subsurface drainage. It is occasionally true that the construction of ditches around the edge of a marsh tract in such a way as to carry off most of the water from the surrounding higher land without letting it onto the marsh will reduce the wetness of the marsh land to such an extent that crops can be grown without further ditching. Ordinarily, however, ditches on the marsh itself are necessary.

English Workman.

If what Rider Haggard writes is true the condition of farm workmen in England is a sad one. He describes some of the places where men are compelled to live as "vile and not fit for a human being." At one place he found 20 men working on a farm but could see no cottages. There was one long low building on the place. It looked like a wagon-house. It had no windows. Snacks were laid on the floor and there the 20 men slept. A hundred yards away was an elm tree on a hill, and there he found the ashes of a fire and a rod to hold a pot. This was the dwelling place—the kitchen and the parlor of the 20 men. Winter and summer they did their cooking and spent their Sundays under the tree.

Test for Grains.

To test grains for hardness, Dr. E. Strannik of Prague, pushes a specimen under a very thin saw attached to the scale pan of a balance. The weight necessary to cause cutting is a measure of the hardness. It is found that grains resist not only insect attacks but plant diseases in a degree proportionate to their hardness.

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Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

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BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own classrooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and new of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements. Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Latest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Fall Term— School	Academy and Normal	College
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board, 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come March 27th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come March 27th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, BEREA, KY.



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JACKSON COUNTY GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, Mar. 3.—A snow fell here last night 8 inches deep.—J. B. Bingham is able to be out again.—Uncle Geo. Robinson has been very poorly this week with hemorrhage of the lungs. Dr. J. D. Hayes has been attending him.—F. F. Judd is in the picture business, taking orders for enlarging.—Married, Mr. Walker Huff to Miss Nannie Coldiron.—The Rev. Harry Johnson filled his appointment at Gray Hawk last Sunday. He says his boy who has consumption is no better.—W. R. Engle and Anderson Hunter are having some trouble getting their goods from East Bernstadt on account of the bad roads and high water.—Tom Parrot made a business trip to James Brumback's this week to buy hay, and took dinner with him.

CARICO

Carico, Feb. 26.—Mrs. Isaac Him s and child are very sick.—David Lear has moved to his new home on Renfro.—Orlin Smith visited in Laurel last Thursday.—Ove Tussey is very sick with mumps.—Wiley Venable is planning to go to Hamilton, Ohio, this summer.—Joe Williams passed through here on his way to Livingston to sell his ties.—There is considerable sickness in this vicinity, due to sudden changes in temperature.—John Jones has gone to Hamilton, O., where he is to make his future home.—Uncle Frank Cole is sick.—Ewel Cole of Hamilton, O., is visiting his father, W. F. Cole.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Willie Fausb, a fine boy. His name is Ace.—J. W. Angel and Jas. Engle have gone to Livingston on business.—W. F. Settles is selling his property. He will move to Livingston.—A. J. Simpson, J. B. McCoway and Henry Allen of Moores Creek were here last week surveying land.—Wm. Cunagin is planning to go to Louisville to make his future home.—The little three year old child of S. R. Roberts has been seriously ill with croup.—Married, Feb. 22nd, Mr. Willie Roberts of Carico to Miss Cora Smith of McWhorter. We wish them a long and prosperous life.—Vessie Evans, Oscar Smith and Miss Lizzie Allen were the guests of Miss Ellen Roberts, Friday night.—There was a large tide in the river last week and quite a lot of ties were run to market.—John Roberts made a business trip to Hurley, Saturday.—Rev. James Cole attended church at Friendship, Sunday.

ANNVILLE

Annvile, Mar. 4.—March begins with 4 or 5 inches of snow.—Leonard and Miss Pearl Goodman visited home from Friday till Monday.—Born to the wife of Dr. G. C. Goodman, Saturday night, a girl. Mother and baby are both doing well.—Leonard Medlock of McKee visited home Saturday and Sunday.—Misses Marie Mayskens and Miss Ruth L. Ische, teachers in Lincoln Hall Academy, were invited to supper at the home of Miss Mattie Medlock, Saturday night, Mar. 2nd, and enjoyed a pleasant evening.—Married, Feb. 29th, Mr. Harrison Halcomb and Miss Jenny Med-

lock. A party composed of the following: the Misses Mollie Johnston, Mattie and Pearl Medlock, Lizzie and Lydia Isaacs, and H. Powell, and the Messrs. Dan Gabbard, Evert Jones, Leonard Goodman, Edward Strong and Isaac Reynolds gave the girls at the girls dormitory a surprise last Wednesday night. They were entertained by playing games and the Misses Ische and Mayskens made candy which was enjoyed by all.—Alfred Truett, from Berea, was here on business two days this week.—J. A. DeHollander, who has been principal of Lincoln Hall Academy school, has resigned and gone away. Mrs. K. E. Worthington will take his place for the present. She is an excellent teacher and all will be pleased with her. The school is doing nicely with close to 200 in attendance.

MAULDEN

Maulden, Mar. 4.—The snow here is about six inches deep. This winter has been the severest in a long time.—The farmers are not having much success in their work.—Rev. Wm. Johnson's wife who has been ill is slowly improving.—Mrs. Sarah Wilson is very ill and is expected to live but a short time.—Mr. and Mrs. Shelby McGeorge are all smiles over the arrival of a fine girl. Her name is Cora Opal.—Victor and Eva Hall of Welchburg are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Amyx.—Ellis and Rachel Holcomb visited their sister, Mrs. E. B. Flanery, Saturday night.—J. E. Wilson, traveling salesman for Kellogg and Co. of Richmond, called on our worthy merchant, J. E. Holcomb.—Alfred Moore visited his brother, Wm. Moore of Nathanton, Saturday and Sunday.—F. L. Montgomery is buying large quantities of goods of all kinds and will have a full store soon. Call and see him.—Jim Amyx of Egypt visited at Greenball, Sunday.

McKEE

McKee, Mar. 4.—L. C. Little and family have moved to Welchburg, into the John Johnston house.—J. F. Engle was in Louisville all last week buying goods.—L. T. Medlock was visiting in Annville last Saturday and Sunday.—W. H. Clark made a trip to Louisville and Cincinnati last week.—Another surveying party arrived here last week to help survey the Thomas land.—S. B. Fulton has returned to his home in Charleston, W. Va., for a few days.—J. M. Hignite will soon have his storehouse completed.—The Rev. DeYoung of Gray Hawk preached in the chapel last Sunday night.—The G. A. B. C. of the Academy choose officers last Friday and the following were elected: George Bowles, President; Della Glenn, Vice-President; and Sanford Linnhart, Secretary.—Bob Rollins, traveling salesman, was in town, Thursday night.—Bob McQueen made a trip to Berea last week.—George Heffner was in town last Thursday. He has been buying coal lands in this County. He is an engineer on a passenger train and lives in Louisville.—Miss Fairy Reynolds gave a birthday party at her home last Monday night.

HURLEY

Hurley, Mar. 3.—There has been a big tide in Indian Creek this week.—Albert Keese and two boys from Pike Co. passed through here last week enroute to Pulaski Co. They stayed over two nights at Pal Gabbard's on account of the high water.—J. Howard of Clay County visited his daughter, Mrs. Riley Gabbard, Friday night.—Rohit. Baker and son, Claude, were in this part last week measuring logs.—Riley and Ben Gabbard went to Clay County last week on business.—Wiley Roberts and Jesse Gabbard who left here a few months ago for Missouri have joined the U. S. Army and write back that they like it fine.—Misses Lula Gabbard and Eva Johnson visited at Birch Lick, Saturday night.—Myrtle Howard of Clay County is staying with her sister, Mrs. Martha Gabbard.—Rev. James Lunsford of Dryfus, Madison County, preached at this place Sunday evening at two o'clock. He will also preach here the second Sunday in this month at 2 p. m.

MADISON COUNTY KINGSTON

Kingston, Mar. 2.—Mrs. Julia Maupin is very sick with lagrippe.—Miss Eva Lewis made a business trip to Berea, Wednesday.—Miss Suda Powell spent Tuesday with her brother, L. C. Powell, of Big Hill.—Mr. Chester Parks who has been very ill with typhoid, at the home of Mr. L. A. Pettus, at Berea, was brought home, Wednesday. He seems to be slowly improving.—John Webb of Richmond spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents.—Mrs. Elizabeth Murray is spending this week with her son, Hugh.—Walter Green of Laurel Co. is visiting his sister, Mrs. Chas Lamb.—Chas. Powell went to Berea, Friday, to receive treatment from Dr.

Miss Mattie Clark accompanied Mrs. Fred Ponder to a birthday dinner at Maulden last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry McDaniel gave the young folks a candy party, Tuesday night, which was enjoyed by all.—Miss Liza J. Wilson has purchased a new organ.—Mrs. Brumett is very sick.—Robert Poo made a business trip to Hurling Springs, Wednesday.—G. W. Brownling is reported to be sick.

OWSLEY COUNTY TURIN

Turin, Mar. 1.—Burna Seale has sold his place to Henry Campbell for \$600. He has not decided yet where he will locate.—Married, at the home of the bride, Miss Carrie Isaacs to Mr. Willie Hoskins, last week. They left immediately for Richmond where they will make their future home.—Mrs. Alex McIntire died at her home near Hock Creek on the 24th and was laid to rest near her home in the presence of her family and many friends. Mrs. McIntire was a good Christian woman and loved by all who knew her. We are sure the family have the sympathy of their many friends in their sad bereavement.—Aunt Caroline Judd, probably one of the oldest women in this part of the mountains, supposed to be one hundred and two years old, died at the home of her grandson, Sherman Turner, a few days ago.—Jas. Cawood has been very busy this week preparing a shipment of tobacco for market. He leaves today for Union City, Madison Co., where he will teach a spring school. His sister, Janey, is attending a business college at Lexington.—The Hock Creek Graded school has closed for this year. The principal, Miss Elizabeth Seville, left for San Juan, Porto Rico, where she will continue to teach. Miss Hassel Mulloy, one of the teach-

last Saturday night, and all enjoyed a pleasant evening.—Miss Lola Morris, of Island City, has been at Sturgeon the past two weeks under the care of Dr. J. A. Mahaffey.—Mrs. F. N. Brewer visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lane, of Island City, Friday night.—Those indebted to W. Brewer for goods while at Sturgeon will please call and settle with L. H. Brewer, as the accounts are now put in his hands to collect.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Feb. 27.—Several deaths have occurred in the vicinity of Travelers Rest during the past two weeks. Elder J. B. Rowlett died, Monday, Feb. 19th. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. Bowman and Rev. H. Johnson after which his remains were taken to the Rowlett cemetery for burial.—Mrs. Polly Ann, wife of Alex McIntire, died, Saturday, Feb. 24th, and was buried on the home farm, Monday, Feb. 26th.—Ed Flanery, a former citizen of this place, died in Hamilton, O., Sunday, Feb. 11th. His remains were brought back to Travelers Rest cemetery for burial.—Joseph Rowlett of Binger, Okla., was summoned to the bedside of his sick father last week.—Millard Botner and Luther Malnoux, who have had employment at Roadfield, W. Va., returned home a few days ago.—Joseph Wilson has purchased the remainder of S. B. Caudill's farm at Travelers Rest and is now looking out for a tenant.—W. T. Cecil and his daughter, Lois, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Caudill, Sunday.—S. P. Caudill has just returned from an extended trip through Perry, Leslie and Clay counties.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY CLIMAX

Climax, Mar. 4.—J. M. Rector made a trip to Wildie, Saturday, on business.—Wheeler Clark of Humble was the guest of Arthur Clark of Climax, Saturday night and Sunday.—There was quite a number of people at Climax, Friday, to hear the trial between Clark and Fenell for the right of the property where Clark now lives. It was tried in Squire Moore's court. The jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff, Fenell.—Geo. Hecctor was the guest of his father and mother, Thursday night. He returned to his home at Kirkville, Friday.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Feb. 27.—Eddley Miller was taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs, Saturday, but is some better.—Wm. Durham who disappeared about three weeks ago has made no return yet.—Owen V. Jarrett, the spoke man, will be in this vicinity the last of the week taking up spokes.—Mrs. Nancy Hall has been sick the past week.—Miss Rose Payne of Gap was here on legal business, Saturday.—Miss Lella Owens is staying in the L. and N. railroad office as a student.—Robert Baker was the guest of Miss Laura Parker, Saturday.—Mrs. Frank Hall of Winchester is visiting home folks.—D. M. Singleton was in Mt. Vernon, yesterday, on business.—The Citizen agent was in this vicinity this week, saying that he was doing an excellent business for the paper.

WILDIE

Wildie, Mar. 4.—Miss Nettie Fish is visiting friends in Berea this week.—J. T. Dotson was in Mt. Vernon, Mar. 1st.—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Adams of Berea visited friends at this place last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Parr Hatt of Spring Lake are visiting Mrs. Hatt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hallinger.—Miss Stella Anglin, L. Evans and Miss Terry from Berea were visiting Miss Belle Jones the first of last week.—Mrs. H. H. Wood has been sick for a few days.—Gilbert Daily was down from Conway last week.—A. Reynolds is no better.—Mrs. Alvin Reynolds of Livingston visited friends here last week.—Mrs. Thelma Reynolds died, Jan. 21st. She was about 80 years of age. The bereaved family have our greatest sympathy.—Tom Parsons who has

been sick for some time with typhoid fever is slowly improving.—Alfred Wood was down from Berea the first of last week to see his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wood.—Willie Hallinger has returned to Richmond, Ind., after several days visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hallinger.—Farris, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Reynolds who has been sick for some time, died, Jan. 21st.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Mar. 4.—We are still having a cold winter here. The ice and snow has not been gone since Jan. 6th. There is plenty of ice here now that is fifty days old.—Everybody is longing for the spread of the big table as feed is scarce and high.—Corn is 90 cents per bushel, hay a dollar and a half per hundred and mill feed is a dollar and eighty-five per hundred. This will be a winter long to be remembered as it followed a bad crop year which makes it more noticeable.—A new telephone line is being put up from Berea to the Odd Fellows Hall on Clear Creek. There is strong talk of running a line thru Scaffold Cane to Conway which will be connected with the Mt. Vernon line, J. J. and L. L. Martin have their phones now. The line will go on thru as soon as the weather is better.—James Vaughn has moved to the farm of U. L. Wren.—Saturday, March 2nd, was regular church day at Scaffold Cane but the pastor, Rev. A. Cornwell, failed to be present.—Uncle Garrett Howles, aged 80 years, is able to see after his business. He is almost as active as a boy.—There is quite a lot of plowing going on around here, with J. M. Bullen as leader.—H. E. Bullen and Vlas are doing lots of grinding for the boys every Saturday.—The little baby of Linville and Bertie Martin was buried in the Scaffold Cane cemetery, March 2nd.

ESTILL COUNTY WAGNERVILLE

Wagsville, Mar. 3.—We are having more winter weather.—There is a great deal of sickness here.—Tom Serviner of Clark Co., Irvine Serviner of Lexington and Mrs. Kate Serviner and Miss Nettie Wagers of Richmond are here with Mrs. A. E. Serviner, who is not expected to live but a few days.—Miss Maude Park came home, Saturday, after an extended visit with relatives in Frankfort.—Mrs. Kate Wilson is not expected to live but a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Gabbard were the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. Harve Gabbard, who is very sick.—Robert

Continued on Page Five

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